THE

JEWISH CHRONICLE.

(ספר זכרון)

[ESTABLISHED 1841.]

[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.]

No. 691.—NEW SERIES.] FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1882;—TAMUZ 27, 5642. [PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 1st July, at 101, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, the wife of S. GENESE, of a son.

On the 5th July, at 121, Regent-street, W., the wife of ABRAHAM MARX, of a daughter.

On the 6th July, at 39, Beech-street, Barbican, the wife of LEWIS SOLOMON, of a son.

On the 7th July, at 6, Church-street, Shoreditch, the wife of MORRIS FRIEND, of a daughter.

On the 8th July, at the Hobby, Acol-road, Kilburn, the wife of HENRY COHEN, of the Diamond Fields, South Africa, of a daughter.

On the 9th July, at 110, Wyndham-road, Camberwell, the wife of LEWIS ORNSTIEN, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 29th June, at the Bayswater Synagogue, by the Rev. Dr. Hermann Adler, assisted by the Revs. I. Samuel and R. Harris, HYMAN, second son of ANDREW MAYERS, Esq., to ESTHER, eldest daughter of the late MORRIS MYERS, of Hackney.—No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 14th June, at 4, Tuin Plain, Cape Town, South Africa, SAMUEL RODOLF, Esq., aged 70 years, President, and one of the Founders of the Cape Town Hebrew Congregation. Deeply regretted by his sorrowing wife, children, and a large circle of friends.—ת׳נ׳צ׳ב׳ה.

On the 7th July, at New York, ELLEN, widow of the late A. VALK, Esq., aged 67 years, and third daughter of the late Lewis Samuel, Esq., of Liverpool.

On the 9th July, at 8, Greenfield-crescent, Harborne-road, Birmingham, LEWIS HAYMAN, aged 66. Deeply lamented.

On the 10th July, at 35, Newcastle-street, Whitechapel, MARY, wife of ELIAS BENJAMIN, aged 58.—Australian and American papers please copy.

MRS. ISRAEL HYMAN, SONS and DAUGHTERS return THANKS for cards, visits and letters of condolence received during their week of mourning.—53, Doughty-street, Mecklenburgh square, W.C.

MR. JOHN HYMAN returns THANKS for cards, visits and letters of condolence received during the week of mourning.—16, Percy-circus, W.C.

MR. MAURICE HYMAN, 19, Upper Woburn-place, returns THANKS for cards, visits and letters of condolence received during his week of mourning.

MESSRS. I. and S. HYMAN return THANKS for visits, letters and cards of condolence received during their week of mourning for their late brother.—28, Arundel Square, Barnsbury.

MR LEWIS NORDEN, BROTHERS and SISTERS, with Miss KATE BARNETT, return THANKS for kind visits, letters, and cards of condolence received during their week of mourning for their lamented mother and sister.—114, Grove Road, E.

MRS. L. H. PHILLIPS, Mrs JOHN GOLDHILL, and Mrs. P. M. BECK return THANKS for visits, letters, and cards of condolence received during the week of mourning for their late brother.

SAUL SOLOMON, 261, Essex road, JOHN SOLOMON, of Brompton, and EZEKIEL SOLOMON, of Marquess-road, return their sincere THANKS for the extreme kindness and sympathy shown during their week of mourning.

MISS JOSEPH, in returning THANKS to her numerous friends for their kind enquiries, begs to inform them that she has returned from Germany, and is again at her post in her establishment.—12, Robertson-terrace, Hastings.

MRS. A. GLUCKSTEIN returns her sincere THANKS to those gentlemen who voted on behalf of her daughter, who was elected an inmate of the Jews' Hospital.

MRS. DAVID LEWIS requests her friends to be so kind as to give her their VOTES for the next election at the Jews' Hospital for REBECCA LEVY, the daughter of a widow who has three children depending on her for support.—Devonshire House, Prince's Park, Liverpool.

MR. W. HOND and Mrs. S. HOND return THANKS to the ladies and gentlemen who interested themselves and voted on behalf of Morris Hond, who was elected an inmate of the Jews' Hospital.

חברת משיבת נפש

ESTABLISHED A.M. 5540.

For the purpose of Distributing Bread, Meat and Coals amongst the Jewish Poor during the Winter Season.

THE Treasurers acknowledge, with thanks, the RECEIPT of a Legacy of £20 bequeathed to this Charity by the late Lewis Lazarus, Esq.

HENRY H. HYAMS, Sec.
5, Duke-street, Aldgate, E.C.

INSTITUTION FOR RELIEVING THE INDIGENT BLIND OF THE JEWISH PERSUASION.

ESTABLISHED A.M. 5579—1819.

THE Treasurer acknowledges, with thanks, the RECEIPT of a Legacy of £20 bequeathed to this Institution by the late Lewis Lazarus, Esq.

HENRY H. HYAMS, Sec.
5, Duke-street, Aldgate, E.C.

HAND-IN-HAND ASYLUM,
23, WELL STREET, HACKNEY.

THE Treasurer begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the RECEIPT of Cheque for £20 from the Executors of the late Lewis Lazarus, Esq., being the amount of Legacy bequeathed to the Institution.

JOHN LEVY, Sec.

WIDOWS' HOME ASYLUM,
25, WELL STREET, HACKNEY.

THE Treasurer gratefully acknowledges the RECEIPT of Cheque for £20 from the Executors of the late Lewis Lazarus, Esq., being the amount of Legacy bequeathed to the Institution.

JOHN LEVY, Sec.

THE Treasurers of the Society for Relieving the Aged Needy acknowledge with thanks the RECEIPT of a legacy of Twenty Pounds, bequeathed by the late Lewis Lazarus, Esq.

THE Treasurer of the Jews' Deaf and Dumb Home acknowledges with thanks the RECEIPT of £20, bequeathed by the late Lewis Lazarus, Esq., of 38, Tavistock Square, W.C.; and £10, per Gabriel Lindo, Esq., from Residue of the Estate of the late Mrs. Charlotte Rophé.

ק״ק כנסת ישראל
UNITED SYNAGOGUE.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD SYNAGOGUE,
41, ABBEY-ROAD, N.W.

THE Wardens beg to announce that the New Synagogue will be CONSECRATED by the Rev. Dr. HERMANN ADLER, Delegate Chief Rabbi, on SUNDAY, the 30th inst., at 3 o'clock p.m.

The Secretary attends at 6, Marlborough-place, on Sundays, from 11 to 1, and on other days (Saturdays excepted) from 9 to 10, for the purpose of Letting Seats.

By order,
B. BERLINER,
Minister and Secretary.

ק״ק כנסת ישראל
UNITED SYNAGOGUE.

GREAT SYNAGOGUE.

THE Rev. H. GOLLANCZ will DELIVER a SERMON in this Synagogue on ש״ק פ׳ מטות ומסעי, the 15th inst., during the Morning Service.

By order, M. KEIZER, Sec.

J. SAMUEL and SON, MONUMENTAL MASONS and UNDERTAKERS.

Works:—147, SIDNEY-STREET, MILE END.

Headstones, Tombs and Monuments supplied for all cemeteries, in Stone, Aberdeen Granite and Marble, with the Imperishable Lead Letters. Designs, &c., forwarded on application.

Established over 50 years.

HARRIS and BARNETT, MONUMENTAL MASONS.

Works:—1A, BEAUMONT-STREET, MILE END, E.

Headstones, Tombs and Monuments in all kinds of Stone and Marble, with Imperishable Lead Letters. Designs forwarded on application. Private residence 17, Beaumont-square, Mile End, E.

GREAT EALING SCHOOL, EALING, W.

THE ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS

Postponed from Tuesday last, will take place

On WEDNESDAY NEXT, JULY 19TH, at 3 p.m.

CAUTION.—BOND'S CRYSTAL PALACE GOLD MEDAL MARKING INK.—Persist in Bond's Crystal Palace Marking Ink, prepared by Daughter of the late John Bond. Works, 75, Southgate-road, London. No heating required. See actions for selling colourable imitations, 1876-77

BRIGHTON AQUARIUM HOTEL to be LET on tenancy or LEASE to be SOLD. 34 rooms. Fully licensed. Sea view

MOSES LEVY, deceased.—Pursuant to an Act of Parliament made and passed in the 22nd and 23rd years of the reign of Her present Majesty, Chapter 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees." NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all CREDITORS and other persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the ESTATE of MOSES LEVY, late of No. 11, Lancaster Gate, in the County of Middlesex, Esquire, deceased (who died on the 18th day of June, 1882, and whose will was proved by Henry Levy, of No. 3, Chester-place, Hyde-park, in the County of Middlesex aforesaid, Esquire, Arthur Abraham Levy, of No. 10, Westbourne Street, Hyde Park aforesaid, Esquire, and Assur Keyser, of No. 5, Porchester-square, Bayswater, in the County of Middlesex aforesaid, Esquire, the Executors therein named, on the 8th day of July, 1882, in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice), are hereby required to send the particulars, in writing, of their claims and demands to us, the undersigned, Solicitors for the said Executors, on or before the 26th day of August, 1882, and notice is hereby also given, that after that day the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased, having regard only to the claims and demands of which the said Executors shall then have had notice, and they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased, or any part thereof, so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice

Dated this 12th day of July, 1882.

EMANUEL and SIMMONDS,
36, Finsbury Circus, in the City of London,
Solicitors for the said Executors.

OLD FORD AND NORTH BOW JEWISH CLASSES AND SABBATH SCHOOL.

(In connection with the Jewish Association for the Diffusion of Religious Knowledge.)

Held at the BOARD SCHOOL, OLGA-STREET, ROMAN-ROAD.

THE ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES to the pupils of these Classes and the Sabbath School in connection therewith, will take place at the above address on SUNDAY, July 16th, at 3 p.m.

Mr. SERJEANT SIMON, M.P., will preside.

Parents of pupils, residents in the district, and the public generally, are earnestly invited to attend.

I. BLOOMFIELD, Hon Sec.

July 5, 1882.

*** The Olga-street Board School is within five minutes of Coborn road Station (G.E.R.) Trains leave Liverpool Street at 2.35, 2.41, and 2.48 p.m.

JEWISH NATIONAL FRIENDLY ASSOCIATION, for the MANUFACTURE of PASSOVER BREAD.

Enrolled Pursuant to Act of Parliament.

45, GREAT PRESCOT-STREET, GOODMAN'S FIELDS, LONDON, E.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

A GENERAL MEETING will be held at the above address on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 19th inst., at 8 p.m. precisely, for the purpose of ELECTING a PRESIDENT. Members are requested to attend.

By order,
JOSEPH HART, Sec.

MISS FRANCES COENI'S GRAND EVENING CONCERT, under distinguished patronage will take place on JULY 20th, at 8 o'clock, at the Royal Academy of Music, Tenterden-street, Hanover-square. Tickets, 21s. and 10s. 6d. each, may be had at the hall.

נוה צדק

JEWS' HOSPITAL AND ORPHAN ASYLUM.

LOWER NORWOOD.

Removed from Mile End & the Tenter Ground

AT a General Court of the Governors and Subscribers of this Institution held on Sunday, the 9th of July inst., for the Election of Twelve Boys and Six Girls as inmates,

Dr. BEHREND, President, in the Chair, the following were declared to be the successful candidates:

BOYS.

	Votes.		Votes.
Maurice Hond	440	Philip Romain	214
Morris Goldstein	437	Moses Aaron Kaliska	210
Coleman Hart	346	Soli Rehfish	201
Samuel Jones	338	Isaac Magnus	189
Frederick Levy (Bristol)	281	Nathan Manheim (Leeds)	189
Maurice Sugarman	219	Isaac Baum	171

GIRLS.

	Votes.		Votes.
Rachel Gluckstein	338	Florence Cohen (Liverpool)	300
Rose Cohen	337	Hannah Hyams	231
Rachel Koskey (Birmingham)	318	Leah Londynski (Glasgow)	193

The number of votes polled by the unsuccessful candidates are as follows:—

BOYS.

	Votes.		Votes.
Isaac Moss	165	Joseph Cohen	15
Abraham Canter	113	Hyman Feinberg (Birmingham)	2
Henry Woolf	77	Abraham Morris (Leeds)	1
Joel Cohen Sussblum (Ramsgate)	38	Moses Bernstein	0
Alex Alexander	32	Israel Michaels	0
Jacob Koopman	23		

GIRLS.

	Votes.		Votes.
Rachel Sloman	180	Rachel Goldberg	15
Maria Hart	127	Sarah Hermann	5
Rebecca Beard (Wolverhampt'n)	126	Betsy Sternheim	0
Rachel Cohen (Hull)	89	Celia Harris	0

Votes of thanks were passed to Dr Behrend and the Scrutineers.

By order, J. SALOMONS, Sec.

ALLIANCE LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY
Established in 1824.
CAPITAL, £5,000,000.
BARTHOLOMEW-LANE, LONDON, E.C.

BOARD OF DIRECTION
President.
SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE, BART., F.R.S.
JAMES ALEXANDER, ESQ.
CHARLES GEORGE BARNETT, ESQ.
CHARLES EDWARD BARNETT, ESQ.
FRANCIS WILLIAM BUXTON, ESQ., M.P.
LORD EDWARD CAVENDISH, M.P.
JAMES FLETCHER, ESQ.
CYRIL FLOWER, ESQ., M.P.
RIGHT HON. GEORGE J. GOSCHEN, M.P.
RT. HON. LORD RICHARD GROSVENOR, M.P.
RICHARD HOARE, ESQ.
SIR CURTIS MIRANDA LAMPSON, BART.
FRANCIS ALFRED LUCAS, ESQ.
SIR NATHANIEL M. DE ROTHSCHILD, BART., M.P.
HUGH COLIN SMITH, ESQ.
SIR C. RIVERS WILSON, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Auditors.
EDWARD H. LUSHINGTON, ESQ.
R. D. SASSOON, ESQ.
A. E. SCOTT, ESQ.

ROBERT LEWIS, *Chief Secretary.*
D. MIRYLEES, *Assistant Secretary.*
M. N. ADLER, *Actuary.*

Prospectuses, statements of accounts and proposal forms may be had on application.

כשר

THE KOSHER RESTAURANT Co
(Limited),
15, UNION-COURT, OLD BROAD-STREET
E.C.
Open on Week-days from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

THE Session of the Faculty of Medicine will begin on MONDAY, October 2nd.

The Session of the Faculties of Arts and Laws, and of Science will begin on October 3rd.

Instruction is provided for Women in all subjects taught in the Faculties of Arts and Laws and of Science.

Prospectuses and Copies of the regulations relating to the Entrance and other Exhibitions, Scholarships, &c. (value about £2,000), may be obtained from the College, Gower-street, W.C.

The Examination for the Entrance Exhibitions will be held on the 27th and 28th of September.

The School for Boys will re-open on 26th September.

The College is close to the Gower-street Station of the Metropolitan Railway.

TALFOURD ELY, M.A., Secretary.

LEEDS SYNAGOGUE.
ST. ALBAN STREET, LEEDS.

THE Congregation of the above Synagogue earnestly APPEAL to their Jewish brethren for their kind help towards the building of a new Synagogue and School in Merrion-street, New Briggate, the site for which will cost £3,342 and the building £2,500. The building at present in use is much too small for the increasing number of worshippers, most of whom are only working men and unable to contribute much. Donations, however small, will be thankfully received by Morris Goodman, 3, Victoria-place, Camp-road, Leeds.

JEWS' EMIGRATION SOCIETY.

THE Treasurer begs thankfully to acknowledge the RECEIPT of a Bequest of Twenty Pounds from the Executors of the late Mr. Lewis Lazarus.

Donation received since last announcement:

A. de Mattos Mocatta, Esq. ... £5 0 0

PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.
MANSION HOUSE FUND—LIVERPOOL COMMISSION.

THE Liverpool Commissioners beg to acknowledge with many THANKS several bales of clothing from—

Mrs. Simmons, Manchester.
Mrs. Strans, 38, St. Paul's road, Manningham, Bradford.
Anonymous, Sunderland.
Charitas, Liverpool.'
M. Stephany, Esq., London.
Also several packages anonymously.

Further donations of clothing should now be sent to London.

20, School-lane, Liverpool, July 12th, 1882.

APPEAL ON BEHALF OF WIDOW LEVENE.

THE Publication of the FIRST LIST of Donations is unavoidably POSTPONED until next week. In the meantime donations will be thankfully received by

M. Bamberger, Esq., Chairman & Treasurer, 58, Leman street, E.
Isaac Davis, Esq., Vice-Chairman, 85, Compton-terrace, Highbury, N.
By any Member of the Committee.
JOSEPH HART, Esq., 5, Duke-street, Aldgate, E.C. } Hon. Secs.
JOHN LEVY, Esq. 15, Newcastle-street, Whitechapel, E. } Hon. Secs.
And at the office of the "Jewish Chronicle."
Committee Room—45, Gt. Prescot-street, Whitechapel, E.

CHORISTERS—WANTED, a DEEP BASS; also BOYS' VOICES. Apply next Sunday at 6 o'clock, to Mr. Davis, Choirmaster, New West End Synagogue, St. Petersburgh-place, Bayswater road, near Queen's-road Station.

WANTED for the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Hebrew Congregation a CHAZAN, SHOCHET, BAL-KORA, MOHEL and PORGER. Salary £125 (and perquisites). Applications to be sent to the President, stating age and enclosing testimonials of previous engagements.

J. H. BERNSTONE, Esq., President.
Forth House, Bewick street.

P.S.—Candidates must defray their own expenses.

SOLO-WHIST! SOLO-WHIST!! SOLO-WHIST!!!

The New Whist.—The only Whist played in America.

Authenticated Book of Rules by the Inventor, pack of best quality round cornered American Squeezer cards complete in handsome box

THREE SHILLINGS & SIXPENCE EACH.

Post Free to any part of the United Kingdom on receipt of Stamps or P.O.O.

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J. B. ELLIS AND SONS,
118, and 119, Cheapside, London, E.C.

"The Cards alone are worth the money."
"An amusing and useful present."
See opinions of the Press.

CITY SHOW-ROOMS, Warehouse, Work-rooms and Offices, very light, large and lofty. Rents £50, £60 and £70 per annum. Apply at 72, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Desirable Investments—Shop and House Properties.

MR. F. ELLIS MORRIS will SELL by AUCTION, at the Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C., on FRIDAY, July 28, at Two precisely, as follows:—

BAYSWATER.—Conspicuous corner block of five Shops, being Nos. 87, 89, and 91, Norfolk-terrace, and Nos. 1a. and 2a. Denbigh-road, all let, and producing about £365. per annum.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Private Residence No. 18, Belgrave-road, Abbey-road, let at £65 per annum.

CROYDON.—Six freehold semi-detached Villas, close to the railway station, being No. 1, St. James's Villas, and Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, Acacia-villas, Oakfield-road, producing from actual and estimated rentals about £265 per annum.

Particulars may be obtained at the Mart, E.C.; of F. W. Dolman, Esq., solicitor, 39, Jermyn-street, W.; and of Mr. F. Ellis Morris, auctioneer, &c., 1 and 2, Poultry, E.C.

Maida Vale, 11, Greville-place.—Superior furniture, rare specimens of Dresden china, paintings, wines, plate, horses, carriages and other household effects.

MR. LEOPOLD FARMER, having disposed of the lease, will SELL by AUCTION on the above premises on WEDNESDAY, July 19th, and following day, at 1 o'clock precisely, the excellent FURNITURE, including mahogany dining room suite upholstered in leather, carved mahogany sideboard with high plate glass back, drawing room suite in rosewood handsomely upholstered, 7-octave cottage pianoforte by Broadwood, card, occasional and other tables, a pair (8 ft.) 18 light Dresden china candelabra, a Louis XV. upright cabinet and escritoire combined, a round table, top inlaid with china plaques and a cheval glass in china frame with china sconces all elaborately decorated and painted after Teniers and supported on massive china legs. Bronzes, ormolu clocks, valuable china and various ornamental items, full sized billiard table by Burroughes and Watts, mahogany bedroom suites, winged wardrobe, brass and iron bedsteads, bedding, linen, Wilton and other carpets, plate, choice wines, crockery, glass, cutlery and household effects together with 3 valuable bay horses accustomed to saddle or harness, Double landau by Amery, wagonette, sleigh, harness, saddlery, greenhouse plants, &c. On view day prior and mornings of sale and catalogues had by post or at the Auction and Estate Offices, Manchester-terrace, Kilburn, N.W.

Kilburn.—Fairyland House, Brondesbury-road.—Grand Detached Residence.

MR. LEOPOLD FARMER will SELL by AUCTION, at the Mart, Token house Yard, E.C., on TUESDAY, July 25, at 2 precisely (unless previously disposed of by private contract), the above very desirable Residence, near Kilburn Station, L. & N.W., whence the City is reached in 20 minutes (above ground), and omnibus services to City and West-end: standing in large established garden, 62ft. by 138ft., with space at side for stabling, containing three noble reception rooms, elegantly decorated, on ground floor, 10 bed rooms, dressing and bath rooms, with hot and cold services, on two floors over, breakfast room, kitchen and excellent offices in basement, which is on the ground level. Lease about 76 years, at a ground rent. Rental value £160.—Particulars and conditions of sale at the Mart; of Messrs. Rixons, Solicitors, 175, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, E.C.; and of the Auctioneer, Manchester-terrace, High-road, Kilburn, N.W.

KILBURN.—Semi-detached RESIDENCE, having 3 reception and 6 bed rooms, bath room, with hot and cold services, breakfast room and offices, good gardens, front and rear; just repaired and redecorated. Rent £65.—Mr. Leopold Farmer, Auctioneer, Manchester terrace, Kilburn. fo. 1831

BARON'S COURT ESTATE.—Superior RESIDENCE to be LET or SOLD, in a fine position, containing 7 bed rooms, bath room, fitted with hot and cold water, drawing room, dining room, library, smoking room and first-rate kitchens and butler's pantry, fitted with hot and cold water. Sanitary arrangements perfect and gravel soil. Direct train route to the Mansion House in 28 minutes. Apply Mr. M. Levy, 30, Castletown-road, West Kensington. Two minutes' walk from the station. Rents from £75 per annum.

EASTBOURNE, the most delightful seaside resort on the South Coast.—FURNISHED HOUSES in all the best positions, such as Devonshire-place, Grand-parade, Lansdowne and Mostyn-terraces, Upperton-road, Seaside-road, &c. Houses for sale and to be let. Messrs. Crispin, Horncastle and Pember publish a list which may be had gratis on application at their offices, 314, Regent-street, 14, Billiter street, London, and at Eastbourne.

LARGE well-furnished BED ROOM TO LET for a gentleman, with or without attendance. Central position. No other lodgers. Terms moderate for a permanency. Address 1590, Jewish Chronicle office.

Forthcoming Sales.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUMLEY will SELL by AUCTION as follows:

At the Mart, City, on Tuesday July 25.

No 59, Eaton-square. The ground lease of this capital family residence held for a long term.

In Chancery.—Nos. 10 and 11, St. James's Place, St. James's (Morliere's private hotel), and No. 24, Nassau-street, W. The valuable LEASE of these premises with goodwill, furniture, &c., of the former.

"Elmstead Court," Chislehurst. A most enjoyable Freehold PROPERTY charmingly situate, consisting of modern and handsome residence with 9 acres of grounds tastefully laid out and planted.

24, Sussex place, Regent's Park, with the beautiful private gardens in the front and commanding charming views over the Park. With possession. The crown lease of this desirable RESIDENCE with stabling in the rear.

Holland Park.—An exceptionally valuable Building Site, nearly 12,000 ft., at the junction of New and Old Addison Roads.

At the Mart on Tuesday August 8th.

Isle of Wight, in the parish of Little Upton, within 2 miles of Ryde. A compact and desirable Freehold PROPERTY of 63 acres presenting two unusually fine sites for the erection of residences.

At an early date.

In the City of Aberdeen.—The highly important and extremely valuable Freehold Estate of "SPITAL," comprising altogether an area of 141 acres, forming a large part of the city and upon which are built some hundreds of houses, business premises, &c.

"The Woodside Estate," between Norwood and Croydon. A valuable Freehold BUILDING Estate of 77 acres with a railway station on the property.

Particulars of sale and further information to be obtained of Lumley's, Land Agents and Auctioneers, St. James's-street.

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday next.—Eastwick Park, between Leatherhead and Dorking.—The important and valuable contents of the Mansion.

MESSRS. E. and H. LUMLEY (having sold the Estate), are instructed to SELL by AUCTION, at the Mansion, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY NEXT, July 18, 19, and 20, at 1 o'clock precisely each day, the valuable CONTENTS, including Axminster and velvet-pile carpets, Persian rugs, elegant suites for reception rooms, library furniture, appointments of billiard room, including a full-sized table by Burroughes and Watts, numerous bed room suites, domestic requisites, outdoor and other effects. Catalogues of Lumleys, Land Agents and Auctioneers, St. James's-street.

CROYDON.—29 HOUSES to be SOLD. A bargain. Let to good tenants and producing £611 per ann. Lease 80 years. Ground rent £87 on the whole Price £4,000. £3,000 can remain. Full particulars of Messrs. James Lewis and Co., 5, Southampton-buildings.

BEDFORD SQUARE.—LEASE of one of the houses in this favourite square to be SOLD. Rent £200. Lease 12 years. Premium £300. Full particulars as above.

GEORGE-STREET, PORTMAN-SQUARE.—To pay 8 per cent. To be SOLD a large double-fronted SHOP and DWELLING-HOUSE. Let at £195. Lease 42 years. Price £950. Particulars as above.

BOW and VICTORIA PARK—An ESTATE of over two hundred houses to be SOLD cheap. Low ground rents. Full particulars as above.

CHELSFIELD.—2 HOUSES, Unfurnished, to be SOLD a bargain, worth when finished £200 per annum. 5 acres of ground, fronting a main road. £2,600 cash required. Full particulars of James Lewis and Co., 5, Southampton-buildings.

JEWISH RESTAURANT.—The Proprietor of a Jewish Restaurant, centrally situated in one of the busiest thoroughfares in London, is desirous of DISPOSING of same. Every convenience is attached to the premises, and the rental is low. Sole reason for retiring is that entire attention is required to other business engagements. In the hands of an energetic manager excellent opportunities present themselves for forming a club. Full particulars on addressing 1721, Jewish Chronicle office.

EASTBOURNE, 79, Pevensey-road.—BOARD and APARTMENTS. Mrs. Abrams' Sisters can receive Jewish visitors

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SMALL private family DESIRES lady or gentleman to RESIDE with them. No children. Terms, inclusive with superior partial board, £1 per week; best part of Camden Town; 3 minutes for City trains. Particulars, address G., Clifton's Library, Murray-street, Camden Town, N.W.

REQUIRED, by a Gentleman, BED and SITTING ROOM in an orthodox Jewish family. West Central District preferred. Address, full particulars, 1740, Jewish Chronicle office.

BUILDING SOCIETY Shares and Appropriations for SALE. £500 and upwards free of interest for ten years. Henry H. Hyams, 5, Duke-street, Aldgate, E.C.

A Graduate of the University of London, of great experience in teaching, is desirous of REPLACING a resident pupil who has just Matriculated. Refined home. Unexceptionable references.—1748, Jewish Chronicle office.

HEBREW LESSONS REQUIRED by an English Gentleman, proficient in Hebrew, a few pupils to teach either according to German or Portuguese custom; can also prepare boys for their Barmitzvah. Terms moderate. Address, Lamma, care of Tamblyn's, Stationer, Ladbroke-grove-road, W.

WANTED a GOVERNESS to teach three young boys English and Hebrew. Apply at once, by letter, to G., 101, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

WANTED at once, in a German family, a North German GOVERNESS for a little girl 9½ years of age; holding diplomas for teaching German, French, English, advanced music, needlework and drawing. Good salary given.—Address S. Meyer Hanover House, 27, Croxteth-road, Liverpool

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A Lady is desirous of RECOMMENDING a German young lady, speaking English and respectably connected, as useful COMPANION to a lady. Good dressmaker. Travelling not objected to. Address 1765, Jewish Chronicle office.

A Lady experienced in tuition in possession of a diploma (Paris) is desirous of obtaining a RE-ENGAGEMENT as RESIDENT GOVERNESS, either in London or on the Continent. Her acquirements are French, English, German, Hebrew, music and needlework. Address, M. S., 2, Beachfield-terrace, Esplanade, Penzance.

A Superior English Governess REQUIRES RE-ENGAGEMENT, resident or daily. English, French, German, Latin, Greek, good music. Madame Aubert, the Girton Governess Agency, 32a. George-street, Hanover-square, W.

A Lady RECOMMENDS her DAILY GOVERNESS (experienced and certificated) disengaged after August. English, French, Music, Drawing, Shorthand. No objection to young pupils. W. or S.W. district. Address 1741, Jewish Chronicle office.

WANTED by a young lady well accustomed to children, a RE-ENGAGEMENT as Resident GOVERNESS. Acquirements: English, Hebrew, French and Music. Good references. Address, N. D., care of Miss Isaacs, 18, Marchmont-street, Russell-square.

A RE-ENGAGEMENT WANTED by a Lady as COMPANION or Housekeeper; is a good dressmaker and needlewoman. Address G. R. care of T. B. Butler 78, Soho Hill, Birmingham.

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A Young Jewish Gentleman, who is an efficient correspondent, teacher and translator of the English, French, German and Dutch languages, a certificated Pitman's Shorthand writer, also a talented lyric, violinist, SEEKS OCCUPATION. Shorthand a speciality. Schools attended. Terms moderate. First-class London references. Address 1751, Jewish Chronicle office.

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The accommodation will be found to be in every respect unrivalled, and the arrangements will be carried on in a manner which will leave nothing to be desired.

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117, GOWER STREET, W.C.

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*** The above Rooms may be had for PUBLIC or PRIVATE MEETINGS. Terms moderate.

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Orders receive special and prompt attention.

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Specialities—

Coffee of Remarkable Value.

St. Julien Claret, 1s. 6d. per bottle, 17s. per dozen.

Moet and Chandon's Champagne, 4s. 9d. per bottle, half bottles, 2s. 6d.

Mineral Waters, 1s. 3d. per dozen, Splits, 10d. per dozen.

Finest Frying Oil, 5s. 9d. per gallon.

Tea, Wine, Spirit, and Bottled Beer Stores.

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BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

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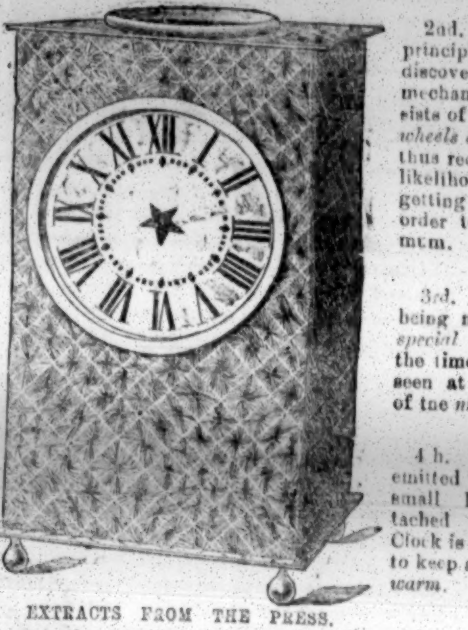

But a success so complete as that which has attended the introduction of this Clock in America has seldom been witnessed.

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

PATRONISED BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE NAWAB NAZIM OF BENGAL AND *ELITE* OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY.

J. SOLOMONS & NEPHEW,

FAMILY BUTCHERS,

20, COMMERCIAL STREET, E.

J. S. & NEPHEW beg to inform their customers and the Jewish community generally that their late premises, 109, Middlesex Street, E. (where they had been established 40 years), having been acquired by the Metropolitan Board of Works, they have removed to the above address, where they will continue to sell the same quality meat as heretofore, a fact which has gained J. S. & Nephew such good repute and in which they are not excelled by any other Purveyors; they, at the same time, beg to notify that they have resources on their new Premises which will be found very advantageous, viz., their delivery carts are despatched daily, after first postal delivery, to the following districts:

WEST CENTRAL KENSINGTON, ST. PETER'S PARK, CAMDEN TOWN, BAYSWATER BELSIZE PARK KILBURN, ISLINGTON, NOTTING HILL, ST. JOHN'S WOOD, CHALK FARM CANONBURY, HIGHBURY, FINSBURY PARK AND KINGSLAND.

References are permitted to customers in any of the above neighbourhoods.

Families waited on daily or prices submitted. Public and private Contracts made.

MEAT DELIVERED TWICE A DAY IF REQUIRED.

Fine Smoked Beef always on hand. Fine Ox Tongues Pickled and Smoked.

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J. S. and Nephew beg to inform the Jewish community in reply to numerous inquiries that they intend as usual during the summer months forwarding hampers of meat to the following towns, MARGATE, RAMSGATE, HERNE BAY, DEAL, DOVER, SANDWICH, EASTBOURNE, BRIGHTON, ISLE OF WIGHT, YARMOUTH, HASTINGS, AND SCARBOROUGH.

Letters from persons supplied at the above places are annually received, expressing their approval of the manner in which parcels are received as also of the punctual delivery; all hampers being despatched by first morning train. Address—

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PATENT CISTERN FILTERS, Charged Solely with Animal Charcoal.

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And superior to all others. Vide Professor Frankland's Report to the Registrar-General, July, 1866; November 1867; and May, 1870. The "Lancet," January 12 1867. Also Testimonials from Dr. Hassall, September 2?, 1863; the late Dr. Letheby, February 15, 1865, and December 1872.

Price £1 10s. and upwards. Portable Filters on this system, £1 5s. to £3.

Patronised and used by Her Majesty the Queen at Osborne, by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales at Sandringham, by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh at Eastwell, by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught at Bagshot Park, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, the elite of the Medical Profession, and at the London, Westminster, St. George's, St. Mary's, Consumption, Fever and German Hospitals, and various Lunatic Asylums Institutions, Breweries, &c., and at all the Schools established by the School Board for London.

Pocket Filters, 4s. 6d. and 6s. each. Household and Fancy Filters, from 12s.

Water-Testing Apparatus, for detecting Impurities in Water, 10s. 6d. and 21s. each.

"The Testing Apparatus for discovering the presence of impurities in Water is a most convenient and portable one."—Vide Dyke on the Preliminary Duties of Health Officers

157 STRAND, W.C. (four doors from Somerset House), **LONDON.**

Read "Water, its Impurities and Purification," Price (post free) 6d.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

If the untimely and unexpected death of General Skobeleff, the hero of Plevna and Geog Tepe, comes as a severe blow to the Panslavist party in Russia, his demise will be equally felt and regretted by the Jewish inhabitants of the important town of Minsk, who found in him a warm friend and protector during the recent period of disasters for the Russian Jews in general. Our readers will remember that as a punishment for his Panslavist and anti-German utterances at Paris and Warsaw, a short time ago, he was banished from St. Petersburg, and sent to Minsk in honourable exile as Military Governor. It was solely due to Skobeleff's firmness, in resisting Count Ignatieff's wish to reduce the garrison at Minsk, that serious troubles were averted from the Jews of that town; for the astute Minister was well aware that the populace only waited for the departure of the bulk of the troops in order to commence an attack on their Jewish neighbours. This fact was, however, likewise known to the deceased General; hence his determined and successful opposition to Count Ignatieff's demand, the result being that order was at no period disturbed in Minsk whilst General Skobeleff held the command of the military.

Several Russian journals, attaching considerable importance to the new circular issued by Count Tolstoi, in which he orders the civil authorities to afford the fullest protection to the life and property of the Jews, express the hope that the Jewish question which during the last quarter of a century has been surely, if very slowly, approaching a solution in the right direction, will soon be satisfactorily terminated; for the present Minister has always acted on the principle of introducing harmony in all state and social institutions, and of promoting cordial relations between all classes and sections of the Russian population. The latest circular has largely strengthened the two previous circulars of May the 3rd, which were greatly weakened by the simultaneous publication of the temporary restrictive measures and has met with the approval of men who, when Ignatieff was at the helm, were inclined to sympathise with anti-Jewish proceedings. Not only are the Russian Jews, therefore, inspired with hopes of a better future, but they even anticipate that the Government will compensate the sufferers from the anti Jewish disturbances, and that the recent restrictive measures will at no distant date be repealed.

It is no more than one might expect that Mr. Isaac Seligman should stand up for the honour of the American Jews. We think that the Aid Society has been its own greatest enemy and has said more against itself than all its critics have written against it. When it declared in its letters to the Rev Dr. Adler and to the Conjoint Committee, that it could only find work for those who were willing to sacrifice their religious customs it declared practically that there it had no *raison d'être*, for if the Sabbath and dietary laws were to be ignored, the Russo-Jewish fugitives had only to place themselves, like the ordinary Christian emigrants, under the protection of the Emigration Commissioners, who would have found them work. As matters have turned out, the Russian emigrants have been worse off in America than if there had been no Hebrew Emigrants' Aid Society at all; for if there had been none, the Commissioners would have done for them the same as they do for all others. As it is, the Commissioners have left them to the Aid Society, which was too weak in organization, staff, and means to be of real service.

There is a little inconsistency in the complaints made by the Hebrew Emigrants' Aid Society. They complain of the overwhelming number of emigrants sent to New York, and still they complain that the Mansion House Committee did not send *all* its convoys to New York, thence to be dispersed. If the Committee had done so, the catastrophe would have been terrific, for the Aid Society was clearly quite unprepared for any large numbers. It was a small Society, with an inadequate staff, a directorate of highly respectable and responsible *names*, but of no great working power, and an organization that had still to be organized when the great influx commenced. No wonder if it broke down, especially when so inadequately supported by the American Jews, who somehow never showed real confidence in the institution by subscribing largely.

We do not see why America should complain that the Aid Society has been inadequately supported with pecuniary subventions from Europe. There is no reason why it should have had one penny of European money, much less of English money, seeing that the American Jews are fully eight times as numerous as the Jews of Great Britain. We do not know the exact sum received from Europe, but we know we are not far short of the truth if we state that the Society must have received at least £15,000 from the various European Committees, which would be, according to its own showing, £2 10s. to £3 per emigrant arriving at New York, surely a more than liberal sum, which ought to have been regarded as adequate. We do not believe that the malcontents are fair representatives of the charity and hospitality of the American Jews. We know that the Russo-Jewish emigrants are quite safe in American hands, and that if the Hebrew Emigrants' Aid Society were to expire of inanition to-morrow, the Jews of America would work harder than ever to befriend the luckless victims of persecution.

The inflammatory harrangues of the Hungarian Deputy Istoczy, and the violent language employed by a few journalists who share his anti-Jewish views, coupled with the recent revival at Tisza-Eszlar of the disgraceful blood calumny, have had the pernicious results so ardently desired by the promoters of the *Judenhetze* in liberal and tolerant Hungary. Despite the energetic attitude of the Prime Minister, Herr Tisza, whose noble conduct in this unfortunate affair, as our Buda-Pesth correspondent pointed out last week, is beyond all praise, and in defiance of his recent circular, in which he strongly denounced all anti-Jewish manifestations, and protested in the name of liberty, fraternity, and equality against attempts to sow discord between different sections of the population, we regret to learn that anti-Jewish disturbances have occurred in several parts of the country. The most serious riots appear to have taken place at Papa, and lasted three days. The mob, consisting principally of shoemakers, attacked the synagogue, the residence of the Rabbi, and various shops and factories belonging to the Jews. It is alleged that the police did not interfere, but the Government have ordered severe measures to be taken. A meeting of orthodox rabbis was held at Pesth on Friday last, at which a declaration was drawn up exhorting the Jews to bear with dignity and fortitude the attacks to which they were being subjected.

The vigorous action that the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments has found it necessary to take of late years from time to time shows how great is the difficulty experienced in attempting to protect the concrete memorials of the past from the measureless ravages of contemporary builders. None, who are interested in the Jewish history of this country can be blind to the danger that thus threatens the few material remains of their medieval forefathers' residence in England. Some stone houses of Norman architecture at Bury St. Edmunds and Lincoln, a portion of the wall that bounded one side of the Leicester Jewry, a stone chamber with a finely groined roof at Oxford, are the chief buildings still standing that are closely connected with the ancient Jewish settlement, and all are, we fear, in peril of demolition at no very distant day. The fact that they have withstood the attacks of time so long seems to us to render them deserving of continued preservation in some form or other, and if the irresistible demand for nineteenth-century improvements makes it impossible for us to secure this for them in the stone, we should like them to exist some little time longer at least in photograph or other kind of pictorial representation. A small volume of high artistic and historical interest might well be compiled of etchings of these remains combined with reproductions of a few other memorials like the well-known bowl in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford and of the cartoon caricaturing Jewish money-lenders prefixed to one of the Exchequer rolls. The project is one that will not permit of delay. If the opportunity is not now taken, it will soon be lost for ever.

JEWISH MIDDLE CLASS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—The distribution of prizes to the pupils of this school was held yesterday at the institution in Chenies Street, Bedford Square. Mr. F. D. Mocatta occupied the chair. A report of the proceedings will appear in our next issue.

LEYDEN UNIVERSITY—The Faculty of Jurisprudence at the University of Leyden have awarded the Gold Medal of Honour for the best prize essay on the subject of the abuses which are fostered through the medium of the press, to Mr. D. Simons, of the Hague, a Jewish student at the famous seat of learning in Leyden. Mr. Simons is a nephew of Mr. S. Simons, of London.

WOLVERHAMPTON HEBREW CONGREGATION.—At a general meeting of this Congregation, held on Sunday last, Mr. Isaac Levy, of Grimsby, was elected Reader, &c., to the congregation.

MANCHESTER RUSSIAN RELIEF FUND.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Manchester and Salford Fund in aid of the Jews of Russia was held in the Town Hall, on Friday last, the Lord Bishop of Manchester in the chair. There were also present Messrs. A. J. S. Bles, N. Kolp, R S. Moss, Hy. Samson, M. Schlesinger, L. Schloss, and the Honorary Secretaries, Mr. R. Longdon and the Rev. L. M. Simmons. The Treasurer stated that the subscriptions now amounted to £5,563, including the amount of £37 8s. 5d. forwarded by Mr. B. J. Belisha as the proceeds of an entertainment given at the Cheetham Town Hall, on the 26th April, by the members of the Cheetham Juvenile Dramatic Society, assisted by Miss Frankenstein and friends. It was stated on the authority of Mr. N. S. Joseph, the Honorary Secretary to the Mansion House Relief Committee, that as affairs seemed more promising for the Jews in Russia, further subscriptions would be required in order to assist the repatriation of the many sufferers on the Austrian frontiers, and it was thereupon resolved that the Honorary Secretaries to the Fund should be requested to ascertain whether Sir Julian Goldsmid and Mr. F. D. Mocatta, who had both been present at conferences on the Continent on behalf of the Mansion House Committee, and who were expected to address a public meeting in Liverpool during the month, would attend a meeting of the General Committee of the Manchester and Salford Fund in order to give information.

BRESLAU.—Dr. Caro, a son of the well-known Rabbi Hermann Caro of Wloclawek (Poland) who has for some time been an Extraordinary Professor at the University of Breslau, has recently been appointed an Ordinary Professor at the University.

Mr. **PHILIP HYAMS** (son of Mr. Emanuel Hyams, of 44, St. Thomas' Street Portsmouth) successfully passed his final examination, held at the Incorporated Law Societies Institution, on the 20th and 21st ult.

MISS LOUISE LYONS has successfully passed her examination at the South Kensington School of Art.

GREAT EALING SCHOOL.—The inclement weather of Tuesday caused a postponement of the athletic sports until Wednesday next, but it did not prevent the pupils from giving a hearty greeting to the Prince and Princess of Wales on the occasion of their visit to Ealing. The Royal Party were received by the Local Reception Committee, including Mr. and Mrs. Leopold de Rothschild, Rev. John Chapman and others. Ealing was *en fête* during the day, and Great Ealing School was festively decorated with roses and evergreens in conjunction with a tasteful display of bunting, kindly furnished by the War Office Authorities and by Messrs. Defries of Houndsditch.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Reliable Remedies—In wounds, bruises, sprains, glandular swellings, enlarged veins, neuralgic pains and rheumatism, the application of this soothing Ointment to the affected parts not only gives the greatest ease but likewise cures the complaint. The Pills much assist in banishing the tendency to rheumatism and similar painful disorders, while the Ointment cures the local ailment. The Pills remove the constitutional disturbance and regulate every impaired function of every organ throughout the human body. The cure is neither temporary nor superficial, but permanent and complete, and the disease rarely occurs, so perfect has been the purification performed by these searching yet harmless preparations.—[ADVT.]

CORRESPONDENCE.

RUSSO-JEWISH REFUGEES AND MANITOBA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JEWISH CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the cable message from the Canadian Branch of the Anglo Jewish Association (which appeared some weeks ago in your journal) discountenancing further emigration from London to Winnipeg (Manitoba), of Jewish refugees, I would beg to remark, it must be a matter of very great regret not only to Canadians, but to those who are interested in the good work of rescuing the Russian Jews from the country of their oppression, that it was necessary to send the message at all. Since that time, however, now that the excitement of the moment has subsided, a calmer view of the subject has proved that the accounts of the dire distress prevalent in Winnipeg on the arrival there of the first few hundred of Jewish refugees were somewhat, though unwittingly exaggerated.

Nothing could be more remote from the actual fact than a declaration that the thousands of emigrants of all nationalities who had made Manitoba their home during the last two years are in distress. The wonderful development of our north-west territory during that period is conclusive evidence to the contrary, independent of the reliable reports reaching us here daily that the entire country is glowing with prosperity in every shape and form.

In the special case of these Jewish refugees, it must be considered, their arrival was unpremeditated and unexpected. Entirely unacquainted with the language of the country, almost destitute of means, thrown amongst strangers of whose ways they were entirely ignorant, all of which formed a climax to the gross and bitter persecutions they had undergone only a few months ago—is it a wonder their cry of despair went forth, and was taken up in Canada by those happily best conversant with the nature of such calamities?

I am glad to inform you, however, that the situation is not so desperate as it looked. You are, doubtless, aware our Government came to the temporary aid of these unfortunates; and private subscriptions in Winnipeg under the auspices of the few (8) resident Jewish families, have blunted the keen edge of their actual want. A large number of the men, though quite unaccustomed to such rough labour, have found employment on the various railroads now being built and otherwise. I think in the course of a few months they will all become absorbed in that section of the dominion which is now being so actively developed.

As to farming, I am afraid there is a prevalent idea in England and Europe, that the simple acquisition of 160 acres of our great north-west will constitute its possessor a farmer. No greater fallacy could be imagined. From £80 to £100 sterling is positively necessary to be expended in implements, live stock, housing seed, &c., &c., as well as the means of subsistence for one year until the soil (which requires no clearing) produces. Then—and only until then—can those who understand an agricultural pursuit in our North-west be independent.

How few of the Russian refugees so disposed, after having spent in Brody and Lemberg the little they had rescued from the greed of their oppressors, are in a position to secure their independence? Your Mansion House Committee who are so nobly responding to the calls of suffering humanity, can answer that question.

Yours obediently, Jacob G. Ascher.

Hon. Secretary, Jewish Emigration Aid Society, of Montreal.

Montreal, June 30th, 1882.

THE AMERICAN HEBREW EMIGRANTS' AID SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JEWISH CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I regret that your leading article in your issue of the 30th ult. compels me to break the rule I had imposed upon myself of not noticing the unfriendly remarks and totally unfounded charges that have of late appeared in your columns respecting the conduct of the Hebrew Emigrants' Aid Society of New York. I regret this the more, as my position as a member of the Executive Committee of the Mansion House Fund debars me from discussing the questions at issue in a manner that would enable me to indicate to the Jewish public of England where to look for the real causes of, and the parties responsible for, the sudden collapse of the emigration of Russian Jewish refugees to America, and the great misery now existing among our poor coreligionists in New York, where, according to reliable accounts, several thousand refugees are collected without any present or prospective means of support.

I feel myself, however, at liberty to state that had more confidence been shown in the American Committee, and a system of co-operation adopted, as was originally intended, a great deal of mischief would have been avoided, and the task of relieving our oppressed Russian brethren in faith could have proceeded uninterruptedly, to the advantage of the refugees and the satisfaction of the Jews of America and Europe.

Without wishing to appear as the champion of the American Committee or expressing entire approval of all that has been done by them or their officers, I can vouch for the integrity, respectability, zeal and trustworthiness of many gentlemen serving on the Committee of the Hebrew Emigrants' Aid Society, gentlemen who are personally known to me as deserving in the highest degree of the respect and confidence of the public. I am assured on the authority of gentlemen of unimpeachable veracity that night after night the members of the Committee met to deliberate upon the means for ameliorating the condition, and making arrangements for the final disposal, of the immigrants, and some of the officers have, I am informed, worked for days and nights in succession, and yet you do not scruple to insert in your columns, paragraphs replete with slurs and insinuations against a body of gentlemen deserving of our fullest recognition for their devotion, zeal, and self sacrificing spirit, in this period of our dire distress.

Much, far too much, has been made of the religious question, a difficulty surely not of the American Committee's creation and which, I am confident from the knowledge I possess of the religious convictions of some of the gentlemen composing the Committee, no effort, on their part, has been or will be spared to overcome.

It is, of course, useless to expect that those who are determined to find fault with the Hebrew Emigrants' Aid Society, and are so unfair as to ascribe to its officers unworthy motives and reprehensible conduct, should take the trouble to acquaint themselves with the actual condition of affairs in America, or enquire into the standing and character of the gentlemen forming the American Committee. Had they done so a great deal of the misunderstanding that has arisen and the acrimony that has been imported into the question might have been avoided.

I do not doubt that in due time a complete and satisfactory account of the proceedings of the American Committee, and a refutation of the many groundless charges against it will reach us. In the meantime I hope that my English coreligionists will suspend their judgment and pay no heed to the mischievous sneers and insinuations of anonymous scribblers, who seem not to appreciate the necessity of a spirit of union among the Jews of all parts of the habitable globe, in these times of sore trial and misfortune.

Yours obediently, Isaac Seligman.

3, Angel Court, London, E.C., July 7th, 1882.

THE JEWISH CONVALESCENT HOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JEWISH CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Judith Lady Montefiore Convalescent Home, South Norwood, does so much good in comparative obscurity, that it ought not to be allowed to remain unknown to any one member of the Jewish community, not only on account of the honoured name of the pious and worthy lady whose memory it commemorates, but for the real benefit it confers on those who, leaving a hospital or sick bed, are enabled by the pure air, the generous diet, and the entire change of scene a short sojourn at the Home affords, to return to their humble homes cheered and invigorated to resume their daily toil.

Visiting the "Lady Montefiore Convalescent Home" a short time since, I found it occupied to the full extent of its accommodation, eight men, eleven women, and ten children, all lodged in comfort, meeting at meals in a good airy dining room, besides having separate sitting rooms for the men and women, and two play rooms for the children. Every attention to cleanliness and comfort is bestowed by the cheerful and kindly matron on her entire charge.

There is a garden and shady trees for those still too weak to venture on the Surrey hills, and a large grassy playground for the little ones. "They come pale and weak very often," said the matron, "but before they leave they can climb the Shirley Hills."

Now is the season when almost everyone seeks change. Brighton, Margate, Ramsgate, receive their hundreds of visitors of our own race, will not some of these, our brothers and sisters, ere they leave their homes for those pleasant places, spare something for their fellows who cannot try the much needed change at their own expense. We do not address ourselves to Hyde Park and Westbournia alone. The West Central district, North London, Bow, Stratford, Whitechapel, Aldgate, teem with well to-do Jews, we ask them to send a trifle or to become subscribers to the Judith Lady Montefiore Convalescent Home, and when their lungs expand to the sea breezes, they may find an additional joy in the reflection of having conferred a similar blessing on a number of sojourners at South Norwood.

Yours obediently, D.

NEW VIEWS ON THE PENTATEUCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JEWISH CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Kindly allow me to make a few remarks on various subjects contained in your issue of the 30th ult.

With regard to the concluding words in "New Views on the Pentateuch," I regret to say that, as in Germany and Russia, so also in this country, the spreading of those new views—which are often new and bad answers to good old questions, already foreseen in the Talmud—will no doubt stir up many minds and weaken the authority of the old faith in the hearts of those who are easily persuaded by language, or whose belief is shaken by a question to which they do not see an answer agreeing with their belief.

I am glad that when I first became acquainted with such new views, by reading Graetz's introduction to *Kohelet* and Geiger's *Urschrift* my trust in what I had been taught concerning the sanctity of the Canon was strong enough not to be dazzled by their seemingly elucidative and splendid proofs, and by the great light they appeared to throw on difficult parts of the Bible, but that I kept my eyes open so that I perceived how far-fetched, weak, and crumbling many of the stones were which, fixed together in a highly ingenious manner, form the basement of the high bulwark of their charges against the old belief.* After hearing those charges and their answers it will very often be sufficient to read the respective parts of the Bible in the Hebrew text with attention to the inner coherence, as the Talmud says: נייתי ספר וניחזי, "Let us fetch the book and read with our own eye," in order to become convinced that although the questions be well grounded, and at present no answer is to be found, *their* explanations, eliminations, perversions, &c., are often not reasonable, and only result from their prejudicial hypothesis; also another word of our sages will in many cases be found true: כל מקום שפקרו המינין תשובתן בצדן "At the very place from which the charges against the Bible are taken; there generally you will find the refutation."

In the Talmud itself we find examples of far-going criticism and also by the Rabbis of later ages (*e.g.* R. Elia Wilna on Prov. chaps. xxv. and xxx), yet our views dare never go so far, that the denial of the Godliness of the Pentateuch, the Oral Law and the Prophecy will be the result; thus, for Jews, the question is not "When was the Pentateuch and the various parts written?" but "To what extent can we accept the results of the new researches," which questions must still remain unanswered.

The view, that the tales of the Patriarchs are only symbolic—as according to one opinion of the Talmud Job is only a fancied person איוב לא היה ולא נברא—is not new, but is widely shown in the writings of Philo, who at the same time exhibits an astonishing ignorance of the Bible: and the same idea was also taught by plenty of preachers at the time of R. Salomo ben Aderet, and in other times, and perhaps still exists among part of the Kabbalists, all of whom went too far in their allegorical explanations.

There can be no doubt, that the deep researches of so many and such able men will bring us much profit, though it must greatly be regretted that so much of their precious time and labour is wasted in carrying out certain tendencies, which only lead them astray. I rejoice in the hope that the author of the article "New Views," &c., will enable us by his communications to enjoy the fruit of those researches and developments as far as believing Jews can accept them, and that he will come to our assistance by defending our old heirloom, "Torat Mosheh," from those who try to tear it to pieces and to spoil its glory.

That the question about handling the electric light on Sabbath has not yet been answered by Rabbinical authorities—perhaps because they have been challenged in the manner of athletes—I also regret. As far as my little knowledge of electricity goes, I think, that the turning of an electric-light tap would not alone cause a light, which did not previously exist, but also augment the chemical decomposition and consumption both in the battery and in the flame, while by turning a water-tap one only causes the water to change its place, and the work of the machinery is not increased; besides, it must be considered that bringing anything to a red or white heat is also included in the prohibition of kindling fire.

I should be very thankful to an authority for a decision of this question and its basis.

Yours obediently, יושב בסתר

5th July, 1882.

Received: For Russian Fund £5 5s. "In Memory of Loved Ones"; from Mr. B. S. Marks, 10s. for Widow Levene.

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* Rev. Dr. Hoffmann, of the Rabbinar Seminar (Rev. Dr. Hildesheimer) in Berlin, who seems to have made a special study of this subject, has published several excellent refutations of those new views.

JEWS' HOSPITAL AND ORPHAN ASYLUM.

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A general court for the election of eighteen inmates was held on Sunday last at the Jews' Hospital and Orphan Asylum, Lower Norwood. Dr. Behrend, the President, occupied the Chair, and the scrutineers were Messrs. Stephen S. Hyam, Asher Isaacs, H. E. Meyer and Albert Montagu. At a later stage of the proceedings of the day the following children were declared duly elected as inmates Boys: I. Baum, M. Goldstein, C. Hart, M. Hond, S. Jones, M. Aaron Kaliska, F. Levy, I. Magnus, N. Manheim, S. Rehfish, P. Romain, M. Sugarman. Girls: F. Cohen, R. Cohen, R. Gluckstein, H. Hyams, R. Koskey, L. Londynski.

In some of the schoolrooms were exhibited specimens of drawings executed by the boys, and of needlework by the girls. Among the former were several sketches which displayed considerable artistic talent on the part of the lads by whom they were drawn. This was notably the case with some drawings by Sarluis, the captain of the School, who if he follows up his present inclination has the making in him of a capital artist. To this youth we may add, was awarded a silver medal, presented by Mr. Samuel Harris of Newcastle-on-Tyne for the best boy in the school, and a prize subscribed for by the inmates themselves to be given to the most popular among their fellow-pupils.

After the reading of the Afternoon Service in the pretty synagogue of the institution, the visitors, numbering nearly five hundred, assembled in the large dining hall to witness the annual distribution of the prizes. The tidy and above all healthy appearance of the children, who enlivened the proceedings with some excellent singing, was the theme of general and favourable comment. Dr. Behrend again presided, and among those present were the Revs. J. Chapman, J. Polack (Liverpool), Dr. Salomons (Manchester) and S. Singer; Dr. Asher, Messrs. M. N. Adler, Herbert Bentwitch, J. de Castro, B. L. Cohen, H. L. Cohen, Louis Davidson, Edward Davis, Henry Hart, N. S. Joseph, E. M. Leon, Daniel Marks and Barnett Meyers, and a number of ladies.

The President, who on rising was received with loud cheers, said that before calling on Mr. Louis Davidson, who had kindly consented to distribute the prizes, he would make a few remarks on the present position of the charity. The number of children at present in the institution, including those who were to be elected that day, was larger than any it had hitherto contained within its walls, and would swell the total number to 215. (Cheers). That figure presented a gratifying increase, and as the two institutions had now been amalgamated five years, it would perhaps be interesting if he read a few figures to the company. In 1876, prior to the amalgamation, the number of inmates was 152; in 1877, when the amalgamation took place, 156; in 1878, 167; in 1879, 180; in 1880, 184; in 1881, 207; and now, in the present year, the number had risen to 215. In addition, there were about 100 former inmates who were serving as apprentices (Cheers). The institution was able to accommodate from 220 to 230 children, but, as he had been informed that there was hardly teaching room for so large a number, the Asylum might be considered as full, especially as a few beds had always to be kept open for double orphans. The practical outcome was that the elections would for some time to come not be of the same magnitude as heretofore, and the contests would therefore be even still more keen than had hitherto been the case. Through the energy of the House Committee and its hardworking Chairman, Mr. Edward Davis, as well as of their admirable Head Master, the Rev. S. H. Harris, all the children who had attained the age when they were able to leave the institution had been apprenticed. (Cheers). The children now in the Asylum were still young and would therefore not leave for a year or two; hence, as he had already observed, the election of that day would for the present be the last of the large elections. Through the success of the festival held last year, under the presidency of his excellent friend, Mr. Benjamin L. Cohen, there was no occasion to make an appeal this year for funds—(cheers)—and, whilst referring to finances, it would not be inopportune if he compared the expenditure as it was at present with the expenditure on the amalgamation. In 1876, the year before the amalgamation, the total expenditure of the two institutions was £6,241 for 152 children, whilst in 1881 the expenditure for 190 was £6,080. Thus, while there was a gradual increase in the number of children there was a corresponding decrease in the expenditure. It was unnecessary for him to say one word more to show that even greater advantages had resulted from amalgamation than had been anticipated. (Cheers). The Committee were well pleased with the way in which the children had been apprenticed, but as it was deemed advisable not to lose sight of them when they left the institution, the Committee were devising a plan for exercising a supervision over the children until their apprenticeship came to an end. The reports of the examinations which would be read by Mr. Davidson would, he felt sure, give general satisfaction. Before sitting down he wished to mention two facts, one of a pleasing the other of an unpleasant character. The first was the receipt, since the issuing of the annual report, of various gifts, including £145 from Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., and the Executors of the late Mr. Louis Cohen, and £100 from Mr. Leon Lewisohn the interest of which is to be given to a deserving girl on leaving the institution. The prize being founded in memory of his late wife, was to be called the Alice Lewisohn Prize. The unpleasant circumstance to which he had alluded was the announcement, which he made with the utmost regret, of the resignation of Mr. Samuel Moses, their Treasurer for upwards of fifty years. He was happy to say that Mr. Moses retired, while to a certain extent still fit for service, and having worked with that gentleman since the amalgamation, he had ever found him most zealous in his duties and anxious to forward the interests of the institution in every possible way (cheers). In grateful appreciation of his services Mr. Moses had been unanimously elected to the vacant office of Vice-President of the institution.

Mr. Louis Davidson, who was cordially received, said that he was in a peculiar position as the present was the first occasion on which he had had the honour of distributing prizes at a public institution. They were met that day to celebrate the continued, he might say the magnificent, success of the combined institutions, and no better proof could be found of that success than the way in which the Committee were now backed up by gentlemen such as Mr. Maurice Hart, who, at the time, was one of the staunchest opponents of amalgamation, as his friend, Mr. Benjamin Cohen, had been one its principal advocates (cheers). On reading the reports he was glad to find that not only was the physical welfare of the children well looked after, but that equal attention was devoted to their religious and intellectual interests. He joined with the Chairman in his expressions of regret at the retirement of Mr. Samuel Moses and hoped that he might long live to witness the excellent results of his exertions. An assembly such as that which he saw before him invariably reminded him of the pleasing fact that all classes of the Jewish community were ever ready to join in one common bond for the welfare of the community (cheers). A Christian friend had recently mentioned his surprise at the success which Jews attained in securing support for their educational and charitable institutions. His answer was, that being a small community they were a united body, which sunk all petty feelings and differences in presence of danger and for the advancement of national interests. No one need, therefore, despair of the welfare of the Jewish community, not only in London, but in the country generally. Mr. Davidson then read the reports of Mr. Morris (assistant to one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools), and of the Rev. S. Singer, abstracts of which are given below, and expressed his gratification at the highly satisfactory nature of those reports. In continuation of his remarks, Mr. Davidson observed that he had satisfied himself of the excellence of the drawing, he having examined some charming specimens, among which he might name those of Sarluis, Holtz, and Ansell. He was glad to see that those boys were so proficient in the art, for Jews as a rule neglected drawing, and there was no reason why they should not turn out some good artists. With regard to Mr. Singer's report of the Hebrew examinations, he might say that a more satisfactory statement it had never been his lot to read, and it did credit to all concerned. He thought that Hebrew was one of the great pillars of Judaism, and if it were done away with, one of the chief ties which bound Jews together throughout the world would be lost (cheers). He might be considered old-fashioned, but he was in favour of the cultivation of Hebrew at least to a moderate extent. For the admirable results which had been achieved both in secular and in religious subjects, the Rev. Mr. Harris, Miss Chapman, and the entire staff deserved the highest encomiums (cheers).

Mr. Davidson then proceeded to distribute the prizes, the ceremony being rendered specially interesting by the more than usually cordial expressions of congratulation and advice by which the presentation of each gift was accompanied. Mr. Davidson subsequently addressed a few remarks to the children, and after referring to the attention devoted to domestic duties and to the encouragement which should therefore be given to the girls on their leaving the asylum by employing them as domestic servants in Jewish houses, he concluded by expressing the hope that all the children would seek in after life to gain the highest prize within their reach, viz., the goodwill and appreciation of their fellow-subjects of all classes and creeds, and that success would attend them in whatever career they might be called upon to fulfil. (Cheers)

Mr. B. L. Cohen proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Davidson for distributing the prizes, and warmly complimented that gentleman on the admirable manner in which he had discharged that duty. Mr. Cohen, after incidently referring to the difficult task which the Committee and the staff had to perform in the fulfilment of their respective labours, took occasion to add his regret at the irreparable loss the institution had sustained by the resignation of their venerable and venerated Treasurer. His connection with Mr. Moses in the management of the Jews' Orphan Asylum enabled him to say that the existence of that institution was one of the dearest objects of Mr. Moses' life.

Mr. Edward Davis, seconded the vote of thanks, which was carried by acclamation, and which Mr. Louis Davidson briefly acknowledged.

The Chairman, again rising, said he had now to perform a duty of a pleasing nature, which was the presentation of a handsome illuminated address to the late Chairman of the House Committee, Mr. Barnett Meyers. (Cheers.) It was well-known that the whole of the ground on which the building stood was the gift of Mr. Meyers, but for a series of years he gave what was almost as valuable, his services as Chairman of the House Committee. Some fifteen years ago the Institution was in a far different position to what it was at the present day. It had then to combat a heavy debt, it met with apathy and indifference on the part of the Jewish public and there were but few children to maintain in the Asylum. Now all this was changed thanks in a great measure to Mr. Meyers's great exertions, and when the time came for his retirement from active duties, the Committee deemed it fitting to present him with an address expressive of their recognition of his services; and in asking him to receive the testimonial in the same good fellowship as that which prompted the gift, Dr. Behrend expressed the hope that Mr. and Mrs. Meyers might be spared for many years, both to the institution, whose interests they had so much at heart, and to the community at large. (Cheers.) Dr. Behrend then read the address, of which the following is a copy:

"Jews' Hospital and Orphan Asylum.

"At a meeting of the General Committee of the institution, held on the 29th of March, 1882, Dr. Henry Behrend, President, in the Chair, it was resolved unanimously: That this Committee desires to place on record its profound sense of gratitude for the important services rendered to the institution during a period of twenty years by its esteemed Vice-President, Barnett Meyers, Esq.

"The Committee feel that his gift of nine acres of valuable land, which form the beautiful site on which the institution is built, the many acts of munificence with which he has at various times supplemented that gift, and the unwearied exertions with which he has discharged the onerous duties of Chairman of the House Committee during a period of ten years, have entitled him to a place in the foremost rank of Jewish philanthropists.

"The Committee desires, in recording its sincere admiration of its esteemed colleague, to express its earnest hope that Mr. Meyers may, in his retirement from active participation in the affairs of the institution, derive lasting satisfaction from the contemplation of those acts which have so signally contributed to its present prosperity, and that he and his amiable wife—joint benefactors of the charity—may live long and happily to witness the fruits of their great benevolence."

The address was signed by the honorary officers and the Secretary.

Mr. Barnett Meyers, who was received with loud and prolonged applause, thanked the Committee for their gift. It was gratifying to him to find that his services had been prized, but the best reward he could have was to witness the present prosperity of the institution. The Committee had alluded in their address to his gift of land to the charity. In connection with this matter he might say that that he ever experienced pleasure at the fact that under Providence it had been his good fortune not only to give the ground, but to give it at the very time when it was wanted. (Cheers).

Votes of thanks having been passed to the Master, Matron, and teaching staff, to the Committee, and to the Rev. S. Singer, who had conducted the Hebrew examination, the proceedings terminated with the singing of the National Anthem.

The following are extracts of the examiner's reports:

Mr. W. Morris, the English examiner stated that in the Boys' Department the work in elementary subjects is based on the standard of instruction recognized in State-aided schools. The school was making very satisfactory progress. Reading has been well taught, spelling is good throughout, arithmetic is characterised by neatness and accuracy, English history deserves the highest praise, it is carefully and intelligently taught. In grammar and geography the instruction has been fairly successful; penmanship is fairly good in character. The highly satisfactory condition of the girls' school has been fully maintained. Reading, spelling, and arithmetic are very good throughout and special mention is made of the English history and geography. The order in both departments is excellent.

The Rev. S. Singer, the Hebrew examiner reports that the progress of the Boys' Department has been well maintained. The lower classes have received sound elementary instruction, and the work of the higher classes is marked by thoroughness in every branch. The translations in the first and second classes deserve high praise. And the reading of the Law in the same classes was fluent and accurate. A most gratifying improvement was visible in the girls' school which speaks much for the energy and spirit with which Miss Chapman and the Misses Mitchell have devoted themselves to their duties. The scriptural instruction has this year been greatly extended. The principles of the Jewish faith and the Biblical lessons have been well grasped. Mr. Singer particularly commends the purity and distinctness of the pronounciation of the girls both of Hebrew and English, and he bears testimony to the earnestness and ability of the Head-mistress.

The following are the names of the principal prize-holders:

Emanuel L. Sarluis, Jonah Meyer, Priscella Adler, Amy Nathan and Dora Abrahams, "Evelina Prizes" of £5 each. Minnie Cohen, "Alice Lewishon Prize;" Caroline Harris, "Henry Lazarus Prize;" Asher Russell, "Jacob Waley Prize" of £5; Jacob Stern, "Barthold Schlesinger Prize" of £5; George Barnard, "Julia Emanuel Prize" of £5.

Jewish Working Men's Club.—A very successful high class concert was given at this Club on Sunday evening last under the kind direction of Miss Emilie Lewis and Miss Maggie Okey. Miss Okey, whose extraordinary ability as a pianist is well known, contributed several solos in her usual brilliant manner, and also sang some songs in a most artistic style. The capital vocalization of Miss Lewis was well displayed in numerous selections. Messrs. Levetus and Feltness Dudman contributed a number of popular ballads with gratifying results, and Mr. Algernon Lindo rendered valuable assistance as conductor. The programme was most favourably received by the audience, almost every item being encored. At the conclusion a hearty vote of thanks was given to the artistes, upon the motion of Mr. L. A. Isaacs, who presided, and to whom a similar compliment was given.—On Sunday evening next a vocal and instrumental concert will be given under the direction of Herr A. Vorzanger.

UNITED SYNAGOGUE.

A meeting of the Council of the United Synagogue, the last of the present session, was held on Tuesday last. There were present: Mr. Lionel L. Cohen, Vice-President, in the Chair; Messrs. Moss Benjamin, D. Davis, A. Flatau, M. Hart, H. A. Israel, H. Jacobs, M. Jacobs, J. Magnus, S. Montagu, H. Peartree, A. E. Sydney, A. Van Praagh, B. L. Van Praagh, H. Wolfsbergen.

Letters were read from the St. John's Wood Synagogue intimating that the new building would be consecrated on the 30th July; and from the Executors of the late Mr. Lewis Lazarus, remitting a cheque for £20 bequeathed to the United Synagogue by that gentleman.

A report of the Building Committee, recommending the erection of a house for the keeper in the extension ground of West Ham Cemetery, which portion of the cemetery is now being used; and intimating that a request had been received from the North London Synagogue to consider the desirability of extra exits from the gallery; and also concerning other matters of a formal character, was adopted, *nem. con.*

Thanks were voted to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

ANGLO-JEWISH ASSOCIATION.

The monthly meeting of the Council was held on Sunday last at Silver's Rooms, Gower Street. There were present: Baron Henry de Worms, M.P., in the chair; Sir Julian Goldsmid, Bart., Baron George de Worms, Rev. A. Löwy, Messrs. M. Aflalo, J. Bergtheil, E. H. d'Avigdor, P. Falk, E. A. Franklin, B. Kisch, L. E. Pyke, O. J. Simon. Mr. Henry Worms, Honorary Secretary of the Leeds Branch, was also present.

The election of honorary officers was proceeded with. Baron Henry de Worms, M.P., was unanimously re-elected President, Mr. E. A. Franklin, Treasurer, and the Vice-Presidents were also re-elected.

The following gentlemen were elected to constitute the Executive Committee: Messrs. J. Bergtheil, H. H. Collins, E. H. d'Avigdor, E. J. Emanuel, E. A. Franklin, F. B. Halford, A. G. Henriques, B. Kisch, Rev. A. Löwy, Messrs. P. Magnus, D. F. Schloss, L. Schloss, I. Seligman, M. Castello, L. E. Pyke.

In the appointment of the Committee for Joint Action with the Board of Deputies, Sir Julian Goldsmid was unanimously elected in the place of Mr. A. G. Henriques.

On the motion of the Chairman, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Mr. A. G. Henriques on his retirement from the office of Chairman of the Executive Committee, which position he had held for the past seven years.

It was resolved that the letter from the proprietors of the *Jewish Chronicle* concerning the offer of prizes to Jewish schools in the East, be gratefully acknowledged and the Executive Committee was instructed to consider the details of the scheme.

The recommendation of the Executive Committee to vote £120 to the Jewish Boys' School at Tunis was agreed to.

Mr. Ellis A. Franklin said that as the Anglo-Jewish Association was the first to take public action with regard to the outrages on the Jews in Russia, and also took great interest in all that concerned the Jews in that country, he desired to ask whether there was any truth in the statement which had appeared in the public press that the Russian Government had promised pecuniary assistance to those Jews who are willing to return to Russia? He suggested that the inquiry be addressed to the Russo-Jewish Committee.

Sir Julian Goldsmid objected to the inquiry being made. It was not very probable that the report which Mr Franklin had quoted was true. There were about 1,200 refugees still at Brody, who were probably nearly all beggars. The last proposal, which was at present under the consideration of the Executive Committee of the Mansion House, was to send delegates from the different countries of Europe to Lemberg to devise means for further assisting some of the fugitives to settle in Europe and for transporting others back to Russia. It was true that since the fall of Ignatieff active persecution had ceased in Russia, but it was hardly likely that the Government of that country, which had not too much cash, would compensate the Jews for the outrages to which they had been subjected. After a few further remarks, the matter was remitted to the Executive Committee of the Association.

A statement of the financial condition of the Association was read, and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

JEWS' INFANT SCHOOL.

The annual meeting of the subscribers to the Jews' Infant School in Commercial Street and Tenter Street was held on Friday last at the first named building. Mr. F. D. Mocatta, one of the Vice-Presidents, occupied the chair.

The Committee in submitting the forty-first annual report and balance sheet state that the benefits arising from the institution continue to be appreciated. Both schools are now as full as the space occupied by the buildings and play grounds will admit, and it is therefore a serious consideration with the managers whether they should seek for further accommodation, or whether they should limit their numbers and thus compel the children for whom room cannot be found to attend neighbouring board schools. Great inconvenience having for several years arisen from the noise of the traffic in Commercial Street, a friend of the school has offered to endeavour to arrange that wood should be substituted for the present stone pavement. The Committee hope to be able to report favourably of the experiment made by introducing the Kindergarten system, but the introduction has been too recent to enable them to form any opinion. Louisa Lady Goldsmid, at whose suggestion it has been introduced, has spared neither trouble nor expense in the matter. The pupil teachers have been regularly instructed in elocution by Mr. Horatio Michollis and Mr. Claude Montefiore. The Hebrew and religious teaching of the children are carefully supervised, and the pupil teachers are also instructed in these subjects. The pupils at the Commercial Street School number 793, and at the Tenter Street School, 447. The Committee appeal for increased support owing to the growth of the institution.

From the financial statement it appeared that the ordinary income for the year (including £225 15s. from subscriptions, £163 from school fees, and £290 18s. from dividends) amounted to £769 4s. 8d. The extraordinary receipts almost exclusively derived from the Government grant of £648, and from donations resulting from the ball held last year, reached £1,081 9s. The expenditure amounted to £1,962, of which £1,485 was spent in salaries, wages, and gratuities. The outlay for books and school materials did not exceed £50.

On the motion of Mr. Walter Josephs, the report and balance-sheet were adopted, after some observations on the excellent attendance of the children at both schools.

The following gentlemen were elected honorary officers for the ensuing year: President, Mr. Nathaniel Montefiore; Vice-Presidents, Sir Julian Goldsmid, Messrs. F. D. Mocatta and Louis Nathan; Treasurer, Mr. L. Van Oven; Honorary Secretary, Mr. W. Josephs; Auditors, Messrs. David Hyam and A. de Mattos Mocatta. The Committee were re-elected, and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

Keating's Powder, which is so famous and perfectly unrivalled in destroying Bugs Fleas, Beetles, Moths, and all insects, whilst quite harmless to domestic animals, is sold by all chemists in tins 6d. and 1s. each. It is clean in use. All furs and woollens should be well powdered before putting away. Beware of imitation.—[Advt.]

JEWISH CONVALESCENT HOME.

The tenth annual meeting of the Governors and Subscribers of the Jewish Convalescent Home, South Norwood, was held on Sunday last at the Vestry-room of the Bayswater Synagogue. Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., presided.

The Chairman in moving the adoption of the annual report and balance sheet (an abstract of which appeared in our last issue), referred to the necessity of a convalescent home; it was as necessary as a hospital. A poor sick person on recovering from an illness, was in a critical condition and required that indispensable good air, food, and care which he would not obtain in his own home, but which that excellent charity afforded to all deserving persons seeking its benefits. He greatly regretted to learn that the income of the admirable and deserving institution had fallen off during the last two years, and that the ordinary receipts had not been sufficient to meet the expenditure. It was evident that the charity was economically managed, and he earnestly hoped that the community would more generously recognize its claims to be liberally supported. He would be pleased to become a subscriber.

Mr. Henry Solomon, in seconding the adoption of the report, referred to the usefulness of the charity and to its claims upon the benevolent.

Mr. H. Guedalla suggested that the Committee should endeavour to enlist the interest of those willing to make special efforts to add to the funds of the charity by means of concerts, bazaars, &c., such as were so successful in America in aid of Jewish institutions.

Mr. Simeon Lazarus and Mr. M. N. Adler suggested that the work of the charity and its needs should be more generally made known to the community.

Mr. George S. Joseph said that some legacies and other extraordinary sources of income which under other circumstances would have been funded had not been invested. In this manner only had the management been able to pay their way. If the reports were sent broadcast (as suggested) little practical benefit would follow without an energetic canvass by those interested in the charity.

The Rev A L Green said that there could not be any doubt but that the charity had not been sufficiently "advertised." He could not believe that the community would fail in liberally supporting the institution if the benefits it conferred upon the Jewish poor were more generally known. He instanced the practice of the Board of Guardians in publishing monthly reports. It was quite evident that the charity was not sufficiently known, for Mr. Marcus Adler, whose mother was its President, had stated that he was not aware of its good work until that morning. It was undoubtly a fact that the institution did not sufficiently press its claims for support upon the community. Few beyond the Committee knew of the great benefits it conferred upon the sick poor.

The Chairman expressed concurrence with the views of the previous speakers. The report and balance sheet were unanimously adopted. The honorary officers were re-elected with the addition of Lady Saul Samuel and Mrs. L. Benham to the Committee.

On the motion of Mr. Henry Solomon, seconded by Mr. Charles Samuel, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to the members of the Committee, and on the proposition of the Chairman a vote of thanks was passed to the honorary medical officers, Dr. A. Asher and Dr. Maurice Davis.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings. Several new subscribers were announced.

SHECHITA BOARD.

A meeting of the Board for the Affairs of Shechita was held on Thursday, the 6th inst., at the Vestry Room of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, Bevis Marks. There were present: Mr. Henry Solomon, President, in the chair; Messrs. E. Berg, John Goldhill, H. A. Israel, S. Montagu, J. Nahon, Michael Samuel. The Rev. Dr. H. Adler was in attendance as Ecclesiastical Assessor.

The statement of income and expenditure for the first half of the current year was submitted to the meeting, and after a few observations on minor details the balance-sheet was, on the motion of Mr. Samuel Montagu, adopted. The actual income of the Board during the half year was £2,700 3s. 4d., of which £2,107 11s. 9d. was received for the slaying of cattle, £296 19s. 1d. for that of poultry, and £225 5s. from butchers. The ordinary expenditure amounted to £2,275 17s. 5d. Of this sum nearly the whole, viz., £2,109 11s. 10d., was expended in salaries and superannuation allowances.

Appended to the financial statement were the following statistics of cattle slain during the six months: Oxen—slain, 12,473, kosher, 7,649; calves—slain, 2,146, kosher, 1,569; sheep—slain, 23 022, kosher, 14 580.

On the motion of Mr. S. Montagu, it was resolved that £240 out of the profits for the half year be divided as follows: United Synagogue £180, Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue £60. The balance of the profits was ordered to be funded.

On the recommendation of the Executive Committee, Mr. Samuel Montagu was elected a Trustee in the place of the late Mr. Louis Cohen.

A letter was read from Mr. Lionel L. Cohen thanking the Board, on behalf of himself and the members of his family, for the vote of condolence passed to them on the death of Mr. Louis Cohen.

A preliminary report was submitted with regard to a resolution passed at a previous meeting instructing the Executive Committee to make enquiries as to the means for reducing the price of meat, either by causing the cattle to be killed in Liverpool, or by increasing the number of carcase butchers authorised to slaughter animals for Jewish purposes. The further consideration of the matter was deferred pending the receipt of fuller information.

A letter was read from Mr. Isaac Barnet, of Melbourne, on behalf of the Australian Frozen Kosher Meat Co., announcing that he had consigned to the Board a sample of properly koshered frozen meat, consisting of two sets of ribs of beef and the half of a forequarter of mutton, with the request that the meat should be tested, and, if found suitable for food, introduced among the Jewish community in London.

Mr. S. Montagu observed that if the meat could be imported at a fairly cheap rate a great advantage would be conferred on the poorer classes, who would not probably be prejudiced against the meat on account of the freezing process which it would have to undergo.

The Rev. Dr. H. Adler mentioned that an authority had expressed his opinion that the meat, if koshered before being frozen, would not be fit for food on its arrival in London.

It was resolved that the request of Mr. Barnet be complied with.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

An Interview with Stöcker.—Herr Konstantinowski of Odessa, who is at present in London, had an interview with Court Chaplain Stöcker during his passage through Berlin. The notorious anti-Semite confessed that his hostility to the Jews arose in consequence of the insulting language which a Jewish writer on the New Testament had employed in referring to Christ whom he had covered with ridicule. Herr Konstantinowski, who appears to have rebuked Herr Stöcker in strong terms for his agitation which had resulted in such terrible disasters in Russia, gave him a faithful account of the sufferings of the Russian Jews; and on taking leave he elicited from his host the welcome announcement that he now entertained a better opinion of the Jews, and that he would modify his attitude towards them. Herr Stöcker, however, does not appear to have adhered to his promise.

Miss Evelyn Jacobs of King's Cross has obtained the certificate of the Tonic Sol-fa College for proficiency in music and singing.

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MATHEMATICS .. .. G. W. HUNTON, Esq., University College.
GEOGRAPHY and PHYSIOGRAPHY J. EMERY, Esq., F.R.G.S., City of London (Boys') School.
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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Day of Week.	Day of Hebrew Month.	Day of Civil Month.		Portion.	Haphtorah.
Friday	Tamuz 27	July 14	Sabbath commences 7.	מטות ומסעי	Jeremiah ii. 4-28.
Saturday	28	15	Sabbath terminates 9·5	Num. xxx. 2 to end of Book.	
Sunday	29	16			
Monday	Ab 1	17	ראש חדש		
Tuesday	2	18			
Wednesday	3	19			
Thursday	4	20			

Monday next, July 17, will be Rosh Hodesh Ab.

MEMORABILIA OF MEETINGS FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, July 16.

Old Ford and North Bow Jewish Classes and Sabbath School, Annual Distribution of Prizes at the School, Olga Street, Roman Road, 3.
Jewish Working Men's Club, Entertainment, 8.

Monday, July 17.

Jews' Hospital and Orphan Asylum, Meeting of the House Committee, at the Institution, Lower Norwood, 2·30.
Board of Guardians, Meeting of Board, at 13, Devonshire Square, 5·15.
Jewish Working Men's Club, Committee Meeting, 8.

Wednesday, July 19.

Board of Deputies, Meeting of the Board at the Vestry Room of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, Bevis Marks, 7.
Jewish Home, General Committee, at 13, Devonshire Square, 8·30.

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The Jewish Chronicle.

LONDON: FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1882–5642.

JEWISH LAW AND MODERN LIFE.—II.

In our last issue we pointed out the urgent necessity as well as the historical precedents for a reform of Jewish legislation which would bring its enactments more in consonance with the spirit of modern life. "Reform" is a word of direful import to many minds among us, a kind of red rag which is liable to arouse the fiercest zeal in the advocates of the *status quo*. It seems, therefore, desirable to explain away these forebodings by discussing the proper spirit in which inevitable reforms should be met.

Everyone will own that change is unavoidable in human affairs. If we do not change ourselves, circumstances alter around us and cause our very unchangeableness to be a kind of change. When this is granted, it becomes clear that the changes here referred to may be met in one of two spirits. They may be resisted as long as possible, or they may be brought about as early as can be. Those who share the former tendency are known as "the Orthodox," those who retain the latter tendency as the "Reformers." We candidly confess that all our sympathies in this matter are with the former class. While customs and beliefs show vitality enough to retain a hold on the minds of men, we see no reason why they should be prematurely sacrificed to rationalistic zeal. When brought to the test the rationalist can as little give a rational idea of life and its conditions as the most enthusiastic mystic. The "Reformer" asks us to put aside time-honoured customs because they do not chime in with his advanced notions which, he will grant, will not be advanced enough in a few years' time.

So far so good, even from the standpoint of the most rigid of orthodox. But let us turn to the right wing of Jewish thought and practice, and ask if all is satisfactory there. Is it satisfactory to adopt an ostrich attitude towards existing changes and bury our head in the sand in order to avoid seeing what is disagreeable? Is it satisfactory that it should become a recognized principle that many things are right in practice which are wrong in theory? Finally, is it satisfactory that young men of the highest culture among us should be deterred from joining the Jewish ministry from the conviction that sincerity and candour are no longer possible in its ranks?

Granted that these difficulties are not only difficulties of the Jewish community. They exist more or less throughout the religious world. The greatest difficulty is found in the Church of England to attract the highest order of intellect within its bounds, and the same incongruity between the theory of the Church and its practice is found there as in Judaism. But the fact that our neighbours are in difficulties is not sufficient reason for ourselves remaining in them; and Jews have always been proud of keeping ahead of all the practical wisdom of the age. And in Judaism it is specially easy to see how steady have been the modifications in thought and observance since Bible times.

Keep alive that which has life still, say we, but it is an equally valid maxim that the dead past should bury its dead. We will not use the somewhat hackneyed metaphor of lopping off decayed branches. But if we do not use the metaphor we must recognize the facts and take account of them in dealing with practical matters. We defy anyone to say that the present position of Jewish practice is as it should be. Many actions were formally condemned by the *Shulchan Aruch*, which most Jews of culture nowadays would own to be quite innocuous in themselves, though their religious penalties tend to bring about the original effect of such restrictions—tend to repress such actions and produce a feeling of lawbreaking in those who perform them. The practical problem before contemporary Judaism appears to us to be to determine which of the many practices of Judaism must be regarded as obsolete, persistently disregarded in modern life or badly adapted for the new circumstances that have arisen around us since the composition of the *Shulchan Aruch*.

When once this conclusion is arrived at, it becomes a further question how the revision of our legal code is to be effected. This may be done either consciously or unconsciously. And it is at this point that agreement or opposition with the ultra-orthodox must be reached. Hitherto it has been the plan of the Extreme Right to shut their eyes to all the changes going on about them till the change had become a permanent one, and might, so to speak, be winked at. As we have before pointed out, this is in reality a very liberal policy, and enables the necessary alterations to be effected with the least amount of friction. Yet it cannot be called a very courageous rule, and it has the disadvantage that if public attention is called to any of the changes while in progress, its passive attitude becomes impossible, and the innovation has to be resisted.

It seems then that it is better on the whole that necessary modifications of Jewish Law should be consciously brought about. We must make up our mind that whatever is dead or moribund must be excluded from the living body of Jewish practices. Care will have of course to be taken that the customs referred to is no longer vital, and the difficulty of principle will be to determine the test of vitality. And this excision will have to be done with conscious reference to the needs of the community. Our present state of organised hypocrisy with regard to these practices must cease. We can no longer allow that it should be thought to be "wrong" to do that which everyone knows he and his neighbour do without scruple.

A very good example of the process just sketched, which is both rational and sanctioned by Jewish practice, is to be found in the proceedings adopted some eighteen months ago in modifying our ritual. All the terrible evils that were prophesied if the impious hand of man were laid on these sacred customs have been quietly buried in oblivion. The alterations were recognized to be necessary by practical men; they put their heads together and the thing was done. So would it be with many other departments of Jewish practice which are in an equally unsatisfactory state as our ritual was then. We shall take occasion in an approaching number to discuss the means by which, in our opinion, such modification may be effected, and also the special details of Jewish law that seem to us out of harmony with modern life.

Meanwhile we would urge on some of our readers that the time has arrrived when some such understanding must be arrived at by the thinking men of our community. We can no longer go on assuming that everyone is "fromm" when we know that all do "link" things without any compunction. We must make the bonds of Jewish law somewhat more elastic, or they may become intolerable burdens on those who aspire to do as they say and say what they sincerely believe.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD SYNAGOGUE.

The arrangements for the consecration of the St. John's Wood Synagogue have now been definitely made for Sunday, the 30th inst. The dedication sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Hermann Adler, Delegate Chief Rabbi; the Consecration Service will be conducted by the Rev. B. Berliner; the Prayer for the Royal Family will be read by the Rev. A. L. Green, and the Afternoon Service by the Rev. M. Hast, First Reader of the Great Synagogue. The choir will be under the direction of Mr. Henri de Solla. Professor Huxley, who resides near the synagogue, has signified his intention of being present, and the local Christian clergymen have evinced much interest in the synagogue. The Rev. C. V. Childe, Vicar of St. Mary's, Kilburn, has written a particularly sympathetic letter, from which we quote the following:

> In these days of increasing indifference to all religion, though we may differ on many importan points of faith, you will, I am sure, allow me to express my own hope, and share your prayers, that the One living and true God, whom we both alike worship, may abundantly bless the House you have built to His Name, and all those who shall therein hereafter call upon His Name.

Among recent subscriptions to the Building Fund of the synagogue is fifty guines from Sir Julian Goldsmid, per the Rev. A. L. Green. Although a large number of friends of the congregation will be out of town on the day fixed for the consecration, we understand that much difficulty is experienced in allotting seats to all whom it is desired to invite to the ceremony, and it has been found almost impossible to comply with all the applications for tickets of admission.

The number of Jewish artists whose works are exhibited this year at the Paris Salon is 59, of whom 14 are ladies. The former figures include, 34 painters in oils, 12 in water colours, 10 sculptors, and 3 engravers.

Oxford.—At a congregation held on the 8th inst., the degree of B.A. was conferred on Mr. S. L. Lee, of Balliol College. Mr. Lee was recently placed in the second class of the Final Honour School of Modern History.

Cape Town.—On the 14th ult. Mr. Samuel Rudolf, the President and one of the founders of the Cape Town Hebrew Congregation, died at Tuin Plein, in his 70th year. He was greatly respected.

Harrow School.—Out of the nine members of Dr. Chotzner's House the following were among the prizeholders on Thursday, July 6th: Mr. F. A. Davis, received the VIth-form prize instituted by Mr. Edward Bourchier for History and Modern Literature. He has already in previous years taken the Vth Form and Lower School prizes in this subject. Mr. F. L. Cohen carried the Vth-form prize for knowledge of Shakespeare and Mr. G. S. Beddington the Vth-form prize given by Lady Bourchier for good reading; this is not the first time that he has gained distinctions at Harrow in the same subject.

London University.—We have received the classified lists of recent examinations at the University of London, from which we learn that Mr. Elkan Adler who gained his degree of Master of Arts was classed as second in merit in classics and that Mr. Marcus M. Hartog passed the D.Sc. Examination in systematic botany. Among those who have passed the recent Matriculation Examination were L. J. Nathan (of Wellington, New Zealand, and a pupil of Mr. Louis B. Abrahams, B.A.), Samuel Emanuel (son of Mr. Henry Emanuel, of Southampton, and pupil of Mr. A. Lacy-Harrris, Woburn College)

THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.

The *Hamelitz*, in an article on the past career of Count Tolstoi, the new Minister of the Interior, mentions that during the time he held office as Minister of Education, he appointed a Commission to elaborate useful modifications in Jewish schools. The projects of this committee were, after some necessary emendations, put into practice on the initiative of Count Tolstoi. On two occasions Conferences of Rabbis and Delegates of Jewish communities were held at St. Petersburg, with the object of introducing indispensable reforms in the religious and social life of the Jews, and Count Tolstoi took a warm interest in the debates. The Jewish *savant*, J. A. Lewinsohn, who died some years ago, and who was the author of several important works, was honoured with the personal friendship of Count Tolstoi, who visited him several times during his long illness. His Excellency appeared at the time to be well disposed towards Jews who had attained eminence by their scientific knowledge or their useful activity. The first Jewish Professor appointed to a chair at the University of St. Petersburg, was Dr. Cyon (who is now settled in Paris), and he received his nomination at the hands of Count Tolstoi. Dr. Cyon was succeeded by M. Bagsta, who was likewise a Jew.

Count Tolstoi has authorised the setting on foot of collections in aid of the Jews who have suffered by the disasters at Balta and other parts of Southern Russia. Count Ignatieff, as is well known, persistently refused to sanction the raising of funds for that purpose. According to information derived from another source, Count Tolstoi has given instructions that every facility should be given by the frontier authorities to those refugees from Russia who wish to return to their former homes, even if they be not provided with passports. Such persons will not be liable to any punishment for having left the country.

A Reuter's telegram from St. Petersburg, dated the 9th inst., says: An official contradiction is given to the exaggerated accounts published concerning the recent attack on the Jews at Okno. It is declared that, according to the reports made to the Minister of the Interior, the disturbance in question was confined to the wrecking and plundering of a shop belonging to a Jew and the stealing of a small quantity of tobacco from another Jewish shop. Only a few persons took part in the riot, and most of the plunderers were arrested by the police with the assistance of the public. In reference to the above subject, the *Neue Freie Presse* of the 4th inst. published the following brief notice from a correspondent at Odessa: The well-known Jewish banker, Herr Brodski, in this city has just received a telegram from the little town of Okno, informing him that an attack has been made on the Jews which resulted in reducing the entire Jewish population to hunger and destitution. A few of the leaders were arrested. An urgent appeal has been made to Herr Brodski to send immediate relief in the shape of food. Details of the affair have not yet come to hand.

A mild form of riot took place lately in the town of Saragozy, the only damage done being the breaking, by a few drunken lads, of some windows belonging to Jews. The local peasants not only arrested the perpetrators and delivered them over to the police, with a demand for severe punishment, but they also compelled their "Starost" (head of a peasant community) to resign office for having remained inactive during the disturbances. They at the same time signed a document binding themselves to guard the property of the Jewish population. A somewhat similar step but on a more important scale has been taken by the Municipal Council of Alexandria (Government of Cherson).

The *Golos*, describing the scene at the trial of the persons implicated in the outrages at Balta, some of whom received heavy sentences, says that the energetic address of the Public Prosecutor, and the eloquent and touching speech of Prince Ussupoff, one of the judges, who depicted in plain colours the terrible sufferings of the poor victims of persecution, made a deep impression on the audience. Every one was moved and many persons shed tears. The verdict of guilty against some of the principal rioters was received with loud applause in court.

Major Bunin, the Chief of Police of Police at Odessa,—a post which has only recently been entrusted to him—has issued an order dismissing all Jewish policemen from the service.

Some Jewish littérateurs in Russia have undertaken to write a joint and detailed history of recent events in that empire, in order to transmit to posterity a faithful account of the troubles by which the Jews in Russia have been overwhelmed since April 1881.

The Tribunal at Smolensk has recently acquitted an ex-soldier of having renounced the Orthodox faith and embraced Judaism. It was proved that he had been born a Jew and had been forcibly baptised when nine years of age. The accused declared that he had always secretly fulfilled the prescriptions of the Jewish religion.

The special correspondent of *Money*, in an interesting letter from St. Petersburg on Russian Trade and Finance, writes: "Trade in the South is altogether disorganized by the recent Jewish outrages, and so many bad debts have been contracted by foreign firms with Russian merchants and manufacturers in the North that no confidence exists, and commercial transactions are marked by a caution that has a most restrictive effect upon business."

The heads of the Jewish community in St. Petersburg have determined to petition the Government asking for its sanction to the raising of a fund wherewith to repair to some extent the damage done by the disturbances of this and last year, by means of help to be afforded to those who suffered from those disturbances. It is proposed to collect weekly from each Jewish person, who is not in needy circumstances or in receipt of communal charity, the small amount of five kopecks. This would realise upwards of 100,000 roubles per week, sufficient, it is estimated, to settle from 500 to 1,000 families in places where they can reside and carry on their former occupations in safety.

The Commission appointed to ascertain the damages resulting from the anti-Jewish disturbances in the Government of Cherson have estimated the amount at 3,534,304 roubles. The losses are divided among three large and two small towns, and forty-two villages.

The Committee recently formed at Odessa, with the permission of the Governor-General, to collect funds for the relief of the Jews at Balta, has already collected 35,000 roubles, exclusive of large amounts received from abroad. Two Christians, who did not wish their names to transpire, recently visited Balta and distributed a large sum of money (20 roubles to every family) among the destitute Jews. Great praise is bestowed on the activity of the new Chief of Police, who nightly patrols the streets of the town in order to prevent any disturbance of the public security. On the other hand the police are applying with severity the recent decree forbidding Jews to do any business on Sundays and Christian festivals. Whilst depriving the Jews of their means of sustenance, the police in no way interfere with the Christian tradesmen who have their shops open on Sundays and festivals as on ordinary days of the week.

The orthodox Bishop of Minsk recently delivered several sermons in the churches of that town, the object of which was to demonstrate how grave were the sins committed by those who injure the Jews. His eminence subsequently made a journey throughout his diocese and everywhere he preached compassion towards the Jews. The representatives of the Jewish community, headed by the Rabbi, having waited on the Bishop to express their gratitude for his tolerant action, his Eminence assured the deputation that he would continue as he had done in the past, to defend the Jews against all attacks, whether moral or physical.

A decree has just been issued forbidding Jewish doctors to employ Christian assistants in future. It is alleged that these assistants have been demoralized by their masters.

THE RUSSIAN REFUGEES AT BRODY.

M. Veneziani, the delegate of Baron Hirsch at Brody, has addressed an elaborate communication to the chief relief committees of Europe, in which he proposes a definite plan for dealing with the mass of emigrants now congregated on the Galician borders. He begins by pointing out that the 12,000 now at Brody will cost 110,000 francs per month to keep, a sum the very mention of which proves the impossibility of supporting the refugees for any length of time. America being now closed, the only resource open to get rid of this danger is by a combination of repatriation and diffusion throughout Europe, Asia, and Africa. M. Veneziani points out that the Jews of Western Europe are responsible for the present state of things, and declares that it would be a disgrace to Judaism, if the Austrian Government were obliged to expel the whole body in self-defence. He, therefore, calls upon all those bodies to decide that Brody should be evacuated, to create a fund for the purpose and elect an Executive Committee to carry it out. He proposes that for purposes of diffusion all congregations throughout Europe, Asia, and Africa should be asked how many families they will receive and that this information should be conveyed as soon as possible to Brody, whence the emigrants might be sent direct to their destination. Coming to the question of expense, M. Veneziani reckons this under the following items:

Repatriation of 3,000 incapable to earn a living	300,000	francs
1,000 women and children to be kept at Brody till sent for from America	150,000	"
Carriage of 8,000 to destinations	1,200,000	"
Cost of maintenance of same at varying lengths of time ...	1,800,000	"
Cost of maintenance at Brody till destinated	330,000	"
Clothing, &c.	100,000	"
Sundries	120,000	"
Total	4,000,000	francs

To collect this sum (about £160,000) M. Veneziani suggests that each Committee should mention by July 15th, how much it is willing to subscribe to the fund. Pointing out the various advantages that would accrue from this plan and the disasters that would result if it is not adopted, Baron Hirsch's delegate concludes by asking the early consideration of his *communiqué* by the various committees addressed.

To this letter the following reply has been forwarded by Mr. N. S. Joseph, on behalf of the Mansion House Committee:

Mansion House Fund for the Relief of the Russo-Jewish Refugees,
12, Devonshire Square, London, E., 11th July, 1822.

Dear Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 20th June and 4th July, which have been duly considered by the Executive Committee of the Mansion House Fund, and I am directed to thank you for the valuable information which you have conveyed to us as to the condition of the 12,000 refugees now at Brody.

My Committee will gladly co-operate with you and the other Continental Committees in the important scheme for the speedy evacuation of Brody, and hope to send a Delegate armed with full powers, upon condition that each Committee represented shall also send a Delegate armed with like powers, so that action may be prompt, decisive and effectual.

They are of opinion, judging from past experience, that an assembly at Brody is not desirable as it may tend to raise false or at least exaggerated, hopes, and seem to invite a further incursion of refugees. They consider Vienna, for many reasons, the best place of meeting, that a short sitting there can decide all principles and details, and that the carrying out of those details can be well left to the Lemberg Committee, strengthened, if found needful, by the Committee now sitting at Brody. They would therefore suggest that either you or the Vienna Committee should invite Director Lararus of Lemberg, whose co-operation has been found so invaluable, to assist at the Conference.

The Committee would gladly see your scheme for the diffusion and absorption of the fugitives in various countries carried out, for it is a scheme they themselves proposed at the outset. In anticipation, we in England have already accepted many hundreds of these refugees, who will be, we fear, a permanent charge upon our community, they not being of a helpful class suitable for emigration. The numbers we have already so received are quite out of all proportion to the Jewish population of this country. We foresee, however, that you will encounter difficulties in inducing some of the Continental countries to take their fair share of refugees under the diffusion scheme, and think it will be well to leave this subject an open question, to be decided in the usual way by the majority of the Committees represented at the proposed Conference.

Although there will doubtless be cases, such as those of deserters, to whom repatriation would be an impossible alternative, we think it likely, for the reasons stated, that repatriation will be found in most instances to be the course that will be most practicable and even most satisfactory and humane, regard being had to the improved attitude of Russia towards the Jews.

We judge from the terms of your letter of the 4th instant that you incline to this view, and we therefore venture to suggest that you utilise the time that must necessarily elapse before the Delegates meet, in considering the mode in which repatriation can be effected on so large a scale as is proposed, and without danger and difficulty to the refugees.

We fully agree with you, that those repatriated must have means given to them to enable them to start again in life on their return to their desolate homes. Steps must at the same time be taken to guard against imposition as far as possible, and above all, to prevent a further influx of persons who might flock into Brody for the purpose of being repatriated with a money-gift.

For this reason, if for no other, it seems to us that you must invite State aid, and it has occurred to us that, even in the interest of Galicia, the Austrian Government, whose attitude throughout these troubles has been characterised by so much forbearance and humanity, might be induced not only to lend the State aid needful for the prevention of further influx, but also to make friendly representations and perhaps even non-official terms with the Russian authorities, so as to render the repatriation easy and safe. With governmental aid, it might also be possible to secure either free passes or tickets at reduced rates on the railways, so that repatriation would not mean a mere pushing across the frontier, but an intelligent and humane re-dispersion and re-settlement in Russia.

If you could, before the Conference at Vienna, accomplish some such governmental co-operation through Count Potocki, who has already evinced so much good-will and kindness towards our people, but who will doubtless also be glad to be rid of the crowd of refugees which constitutes so grave a danger to Galicia, you will have greatly lightened the work of the Conference.

My Committee are of opinion that your estimate of the cost of evacuating Brody is greatly in excess of the necessities of the case; but they think these pecuniary details should be left to the Delegates, who will doubtless be greatly guided by your good judgment and experience. They concur with your view that the greatest despatch must be used, and think that with due organisation and governmental aid, the evacuation should be effected within one month from its commencement. It will doubtless occur to you that it will be extremely useful to the Delegates if you could have prepared for them a list of those persons for whom repatriation is impossible or perilous, with all particulars of their trades or calling, made out with absolute accuracy.

My Committee have resolved to contribute £10,000 to the carrying out of your scheme. They would gladly have voted more, but their Fund has been nearly exhausted by their expenditure for the emigration of 8,600 souls to America and the British Colonies.

We have this day indicated to M. Loeb, of the Alliance Israélite, and to Baron Edmond de Rothschild, our adhesion to your scheme, and shall, to-morrow, send a copy of this letter to the various Continental Committees.

With the highest appreciation of your philanthropic efforts,

I remain, dear Sir, yours very faithfully,

N. S. Joseph, Hon. Sec.

M. Veneziani, Delegué du Baron de Hirsch, Hotel Rainer, Brody.

THE RUSSIAN REFUGEES IN AMERICA.

[From our Correspondent].

NEW YORK, June 23rd, 1882.

I write you for the purpose of presenting to the Anglo-Jewish public the real aspect of the Russian immigrant question from an American view.

A visit to the neighbourhood of Castle Garden, where the emigrants from all countries are landed, awakens our minds at once to the serious nature of the present crisis. Round the office of the Hebrew Emigrants' Aid Society cluster the new Russian arrivals of both sexes, preferring the air of the open street to the close quarters of the basement, not at all to be wondered at when, as now, the thermometer is up in the 90's, and giving them a taste of a New York summer. When the office is entered, which is slightly removed from the immigrants' room, we see at once that we are in a hive where there is ample work for many bees, but no room for any drones. In the Secretary's inner apartment the same evidence of systematized work is visible, and a separate file for the correspondence with each town in communication with the New York office shows at once how wide-reaching is the problem forced for solution on the Jews throughout the whole of the United States.

Yet, in spite of the energy of the workers in the office, in spite of the method observable, and in spite of the earnestness of all, the very essentials of success are wanting, but let me add, as I will at once prove, through no fault of the bureau here.

The bureau in this city, since it has, from circumstances which I will presently mention, to *direct* the practical part of the work, may be likened to the staff of an army in the presence of the enemy. The Committees in Europe, and in the States outside of this city, represent the various departments to execute the *practical* part of the work. In an army one department has charge of transportation, another of the commissariat, and the infantry, cavalry, and artillery have to do the fighting. According to the agreement at Berlin, where the council of war was held a few months ago, the English, French, German, and American Committees had each a department entrusted to it. And the position of New York in the plan of the campaign was understood to make it the headquarters of the staff, not only because the staff must be by the field of battle, but also because there is no likelihood of the field of battle being located anywhere but in America while your European Committees so foolishly and so persistently send the refugees here; and let me remark, *en passant*, that this field of battle, instead of promising to be one of glory for the Jewish name, threatens to become one of crushing shame for the Jews of the whole world. I have only to state, to continue my military picture, that the infantry, cavalry, and artillery, with the reserves, are represented by the donors and subscribers to the various funds, which constitute the true sinews of war in this case.

I have now to describe the enemy and the difficulties. The enemy is intrenched, and his works cannot be captured with a simple rush. The ignorance of the vernacular which of course characterises the Russians is the first intrenchment; the difference between the Russian and American ideas of what work is, what skill is, what adaptability, constitutes another intrenchment; the religious peculiarities which must ever attend any Jewish question are yet another intrenchment; and all these intrenchments must be carried before the enemy can be reached and overcome. When this is done, and the immigrants are all scattered in factories or colonies, then the enemy, whose name has become a nightmare, known as the Russian Question, may be said to be annihilated. The storming of these intrenchments may be termed, and are, in truth, difficulties. But they are not the difficulties to which I refer. To capture an enemy's works and defeat him may be difficult, but other and worse difficulties arise when there is want of union, want of proper understanding between staff, transportation, commissariat, and fighters, and when one department interferes with another. Such misunderstanding there appears to be between the various departments in this Russian campaign.

The distribution of the immigrants on American soil ought to be left to the American Committee in New York; but bodies are sent direct from England to various points without a previous understanding with New York, which should have the dispersion business to do, and the other cities of the Union should come forward to establish colonies in their neighbourhood, or find positions for the immigrants in mills, factories, workshops, &c. But they do not come forward as they ought, and you can count on your fingers the towns that have done their duty; only last Sunday it was declared at a meeting called to prevent the immediate collapse of the Hebrew Emigrants' Aid Society through lack of funds, that the New York Jews must come forward because the Western States had failed to do so. This will give you some idea of the difficulties that weigh down our arms here and prevent us from strking the enemy as vigorously as we desire. I have only to draw attention to one other difficulty, which is of special prominence.

I noted the religious tendencies of the immigrants as one of the entrenchments of the enemy. The raising of the Sabbath question by the English Committee must be considered in this connection. The English Jews can form no conception of the extent of Sabbath desecration, which like a whirlpool draws many an unwilling man into its vortex. Jewish manufacturers declare that competition simply renders it impossible for them to close on Sabbath. Hence if the immigrants are sent to them for employment, the new comers must work; to give all hands a holiday on Sabbaths is, they say, not to be thought of, for who can pay hands a week's wages for five days' work? To give the Jewish hands only a holiday would create jealousies. The same reasoning is adopted by Christian manufacturers. Streets and avenues are crowded with Jewish stores or shops, as you call them, but except in the poorer quarters to see one closed on the Seventh Day is a wonder. It is very desirable that it be rendered practicable for the immigrants who wish to keep Sabbath to do so. But there is only one way for sympathisers to bring it about, and that is to establish and support colonies. This rests with those who supply the sinews of war—and for the sinews of war read money. It is simply a question of money. Send over enough and it can be done. American Jews, I grieve to say, think little of the Sabbath. You are not ignorant of the vagaries of American thought in matters religious. An association was formed a couple of years ago to promote Sabbath observance but wealthy men kept away and it fell through. Even when there are many in the firm, all go to their office, though it is not difficult for many of them to take a vacation in summer and be away for weeks together. In point of fact, religion is mere conventionality with the vast majority of the better class of Jews. They believe in morality and that is about all. The customs and institutions designed in our Law to promote and ensure morality are simply thrown overboard. Those educated do not experience the results of the abolition of religious restraint as the poorer Jews do.

From the latter classes we gather terrible proofs of the consequences of the abolition of these customs and institutions which of old exercised so wholesome an influence on homes and conduct, making morality and chastity marks of the Hebrew character. To return to our Russian subject. Some think that to form such Russian communities would be detrimental to the Jewish race here because they would never be Americanized, but they are people who have not studied the case, and who know nothing of the evidence to the contrary afforded by settlements of other races.

The only other feasible method of enabling the immigrants to keep their Sabbath is to establish factories specially for them in any branch of industry reported favourably upon by a competent committee of experienced men. This could be done, and as prisoners are made self-supporting and prisons become even paying concerns, so could factories officered and worked by Russian Jews, with one or two Americans for temporary necessities. But this also is a question of money. The funds here are exhausted. A special appeal is now being made by New York Congregations and societies, in order to meet pressing needs, the treasury of the New York Immigrants' Aid Society being nearly depleted. Much bitterness of sentiment is heard at Western apathy; fine words do not give the immigrants bread, nor do professions of sympathy build their roofs. The response of American Jews has not been pecuniarily what it should have been. Few of the rich Jews here have given proportionately to their wealth. Many fear the Jewish position will be affected by the large influx. But the enemy cannot be beaten without a steady supply of the sinews of war. There must be a steady flow of subscriptions, not spasmodic donations. Local committees should be formed in every town in Europe and America where there are Jews, and small but regular subscriptions collected. These small sums would in the aggregate amount to a very large one. Handed in at France to the Alliance, in England to the Anglo-Jewish, in America and Germany to their respective societies, a systematic and overwidening flow of means would effectually crown success, with glory to the Jewish flag and no hole through the fourth commandment. What housewife misses a trifle in her weekly expenses? What young man cannot forego a theatre or box of cigars now and then? I have studied the matter carefully; when months ago the Russian problem was opened, the promise of future and ever-increasing difficulties convinced me that no spasmodic outbursts of liberality would suffice, and the above plan of local committees throughout the continents of Europe and America to collect small but regular subscriptions occurred to me. Every month has strengthened me as to its advisability. People are tired of constant appeals. When this present appeal is over I shudder to think what will happen. No amount of eloquence will rouse a community for a fifth time in one year for the same purpose, and intelligent people will naturally declare there is something wrong in the general plan. So there is. It is the lack of a thorough and proper undertanding between the various committees, an absence of a well understood plan of action in which each department shall confine itself to its own business, a failure on the part of the European committees to understand the exigencies and peculiarities of American life and sentiment, and of Americans to understand European ignorance of American "Institutions." Couple with all this the cry of "more money or the Russian Jews must choose between persecution in Russia or starvation out of Russia," a cry resulting from the spasmodic instead of steady pecuniary response, and you will see that while Jewish hearts are moved with indignation at the Russian barbarities and sympathy for the sufferers, yet we all desire that the machinery of relief be put into smooth working order as soon as possible.

Since writing the above a week ago, another meeting has been heldto report progress in the great appeal to all New York Jews as I mention. About 40,000 dollars is the result, and the Committee inform us they require 2,000 dollars for a day's expenses. When the twenty days' grace are passed what then? All the unfortunates here and on the ocean will be cast on the mercies of the City Emigration Society and the tone of the superintendents as reflected in this morning's papers does not promise much ceremony in dealing with them. If they be not relieved there will be an angry and hungry mob to deal with, the name Jew bandied about with contemptuous sneers, our boast of providing for our own poor exploded, and American Jews made the laughing-stock of Christians and blamed by the European Jews who have been instrumental in causing the fiasco. To sum up the whole question I need not use any but the familiar phrase, "Somebody has blundered."

THE RUSSIAN REFUGEES IN AMERICA.

Very gratifying intelligence reaches us from Canada indicating that the Jewish emigrants are all doing well.

We learn that Mr. Kursheedt, the Managing Secretary of the Hebrew Emigrant Aid Society of New York, has resigned. The *Jewish Messenger* also reports that Judge Isaacs has tendered his resignation as member of the Executive Committee of the Society as he did not concur in the proceedings of the Society. Mr. Henry, the President of the Society, reported at a meeting of the Directors that 2,100 emigrants, including women and children, were now on the Society's hands, and that the expenditure of the Society was now 2,000 dollars per day. This means over 6 dols. per week for the support of each immigrant, children included. A stormy meeting of the Society was held at which the inadequacy of the subscriptions was the subject of general comment. A picnic in aid of the Fund has been held.

The New York *Evening Post* gives an admirable account of the Russo-Jewish emigrants, reprinted by the *Jewish Messenger*. Nothing can be more satisfactory than its statement of the condition and prospects of the emigrants.

The Jews in Hungary.—The Minister-President has addressed a circular to the municipalities ordering the confiscation of the anti-Semitic pamphlets and their delivery to the Government, in order that legal proceedings may be taken.

The amount collected in aid of the Hospital Sunday Fund by the Society "Good Intent" was £3 9s.

Miss Harriet Hymans, a daughter of Mr. Henry Hymans of Stepney Green, who gained one of the prizes of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was the second best among all the competitors, numbering nearly 17,000. Miss Hymans received her prize at the hands of the Princess Beatrice.

The forthcoming number of *Life* will contain a portrait of Lady Julian Glodsmid.

THE COLONIZATION OF PALESTINE.

We are requested by Mr. Laurence Oliphant to say that there is no truth whatever in any one of the statements contained in a letter of a Roumanian Jew, forwarded to Mr. Netter by a friend in Cyprus, and which were quoted by him in his letter of the 20th June, addressed to the *Jewish Chronicle*. Though anxious, whenever conditions should become favourable, to promote colonization in Syria and Palestine, Mr. Oliphant has done all in his power to check premature emigration to those countries by the Roumanian Committees, which were not formed at his request, and he has recently advised the Jews, both of Russia and Roumania, not to leave their homes until the present political crisis in the East is at an end.

The following letter has been addressed by Mr. Laurence Oliphant to a prominent Jew in Russia for publication in the Russian Jewish newspapers :—

British Post Office, Constantinople, 25th June, 1882.

Dear Sir,—The question of Jewish emigration to Syria has become surrounded as you are aware with unexpected difficulties owing to the important political European questions arising out of the Egyptian imbroglio, and to the prohibitions issued by the Porte against Colonization in Palestine.

There is, however, an old immigration law, of which I furnish you a copy under which the Government undertakes to provide all immigrants desirous of becoming Turkish subjects and possessing a certain limited capital with suitable tracts for settlement.

At the request of Mr. Cazalet, an English gentleman, whom I have not the pleasure of knowing except by correspondence, the Turkish Government has, under this law, indicated as the regions suitable for the Jews certain tracts in the Vilayet of Adana, on the Orontes river, and in Mesopotamia. So far their assurances upon this subject are only verbal, but they have also been made to the American Minister, and I have every reason to believe that they will soon be specified in writing, so that I think they may be relied upon.

Should you feel warranted in acting upon these facts, I would suggest that you form your organization, and send delegates to examine the land without delay, and that if on their return to Constantinople they report favourably upon the conditions under which colonization is to be undertaken, a permanent committee should be established at Constantiple, which should place itself in communication with the Turkish Government and arrange the details in regard to the settlement of the first colonies, and delegates at the same time should be sent to England to solicit the pecuniary aid in that country which I am sure would be forthcoming.

The lands will accommodate hundreds of thousands of families, who, according to the explanation given by the Government to the American Minister, will be planted in villages of from 200 to 250 houses each.

It is possible that some special regulations will be promulgated shortly by the Turkish Government on the subject, but in the meantime this is how the matter stands.

I regret that I am obliged shortly to leave Constantinople, but the American Minister, whose Government takes a warm interest in this subject, has kindly assured me that he will be happy to render your delegates or local committees any assistance in his power.

Although it has not been possible at the present moment of public agitation to obtain such special facilities and advantages as would, in my opinion, have insured the success of colonization in masses, I believe that a more favourable juncture of circumstances will ere long arise; in the meantime I trust that your coreligionists will not allow themselves to be discouraged by this check, and they may rest assured that I shall continue to feel a warm sympathy with their sufferings and with all that concerns their future welfare.

Yours truly,
LAURENCE OLIPHANT.

COLONIZATION IN TURKEY BY FOREIGN FAMILIES.—No. 6.

Conditions established by the Imperial Government with regard to the colonization in Turkey of families coming from foreign countries who should like to settle on becoming subjects of the Ottoman Empire :

1 Redjep, 1273, (actually we are in the year 1290).

1. The colonists will first take an oath to be always faithful to his Majesty the Sultan and to accept the condition of subjects of the Empire without the least of reserve or restriction.

2. They will conform to the actual and future laws of the Empire.

3. In common with other subjects of the Empire, colonists will be free from all kind of hindrance in the exercise of the religion they profess, and they will enjoy without any distinction the same religious privileges as all the other classes of subjects of the Empire. If in the localities that may be given to them by the Government for their installation there be any chapels of their rite and these in sufficient numbers, they will perform their devotions in them, but if they are to form new villages, they will apply for and will obtain of the Imperial Government the permission to erect such chapels as they may need.

4. In the provinces of the Empire that will be found suitable for their installation there will be chosen from Government lands the most fertile and most healthy tracts, and to each colonist will be granted such a portion of land as may be suitable to his means, to enable him to carry on agriculture or any other kind of trade.

5. The colonists being established on Government lands which will be given to them gratuitously will be exempt from all land or personal taxation for 6 years, if they are established in Roumelia (European Turkey) and for 12 years if they are established in Asia.

6. In like manner the colonists will be exempt from military service, or its equivalent in money, those in Roumelia for 6 years, those in Asia for 12 years.

7 After the expiration of these terms of exemption the colonists will be subjected to all the taxes and imposts on the same footing as the rest of the subjects of the empire.

8. The colonists will not be allowed to sell the land given to them gratuitously by the Government excepting after a lapse of at least 20 years.

9. Those who before the expiration of this term may desire to leave the country, or change their nationality will restore to the Government their lands. In like manner they will be obliged to leave to Government, without any compensation whatever, all buildings they may have raised upon these lands, which will be no more regarded as their property.

10. The colonists will acknowledge the authorities of the Caza or of the Sandjak to which the villages may belong, and of the boroughs where they are established, and they will be governed and protected as other subjects of the Empire.

11. If before the expiration of the term of their exemption these colonists be obliged to change their abode, and to establish themselves in any other place of the Empire, they will be allowed to do it, but the term of their exemption from all taxation and imposts will still date from the time when the first ground was given to them.

12. The Colonists must not have been criminals in their former country or of doubtful behaviour but must be honest men, labourers and tradesmen. And the Imperial Government reserves to itself the right to expel from the Empire those that may subsequently be proved to have been in their former countries criminals or of bad character.

13. As each family wishing to come to Turkey in order to colonize will have granted to them as much ground as their means will require before they start for Turkey, registers will have to be kept containing minutely and in detail their names, their qualities, their means, and the sum of capital they possess. These must be made up and forwarded to the Imperial Government, by its Legations and Consulates abroad where there are any. And it is established that each family must have a capital equal to a sum of at least 60 Médjidiés in Gold, (about 1,350 francs £54.)

14. From the time of their departure from abroad as well as on arrival in Turkey, the Consuls of the Porte abroad and the Imperial authorities at home will have to give these colonists necessary facilities for the transporting of their goods and luggage. Their Passports will be given to them free of charge by all the Ottoman Consuls.

The Council of the Tanzimat (of reform) considers it incumbent upon any families desiring to colonize in Turkey to inform the Government thereof at least two months beforehand, so that by the resolutions or steps that have already been taken, Government may have time to designate in the provinces of the Empire which may be chosen for their colonization, convenient lands to be distributed amongst the colonists, so that upon their arrival in Turkey there should not occur loss of time and fatigue. Consequently instructions will be given to the representatives and to the counsels of the Empire abroad, in conformity therewith.

THE RUSSIAN REFUGEES.

Now that the emigration to America has ceased, the question arises what to do with those refugees who find their way to London. There is still a steady and regular influx, although, of course, on a much smaller scale than a few weeks ago. It must be recognized that both London and the Continental cities where Jewish Committees exist must each bear their share of the burden; but the returns show that London has hitherto accepted a very large proportion. Up to the end of June, of the 2,124 souls who applied here for relief, 1,327 were assisted to emigrate, and 797—three-eighths of the whole number—remained here. So great was the desire of the London Committee to comply as far as possible with the urgent demands of the New York Society, to send only specially selected cases to the United States, that almost all the most promising ones were forwarded thence, whereas to the less promising and to the hopeless cases aid was given with a view to their striving to earn a livelihood here.

Before the Berlin Conference, and before the German Committees were properly organized, London was compelled to be content to receive hopeless cases which found their way here, either at their own cost or more generally at the expense of private individuals abroad, or of Continental Committees, who appeared only desirous of ridding themselves of the burdens. Lately, however, after repeated and distinct warnings to those who used to send them, the hopeless cases, which should not have been sent on, have been ordered to return to the port whence they last came. These are not sent back quite penniless, and it is hoped that they stand at least a better chance of earning their living on German soil, where they can speak the language of the country.

Many of the most undesirable cases almost refuse to go back, but care must be taken that the Board of Guardians, which is sure before very long to feel the effects of the increased number of helpless paupers in London, shall not unduly suffer through the injudicious forwarding of these poor creatures here, who thereby suffer much unnecessary hardship. This will in future entail a policy in dealing with cases in London, which will render quite as much assistance as heretofore to real refugees, but will give very sparingly—and that only in the form of aid to return to the port whence they came—to doubtful and hopeless cases, which should not have been assisted hither.

Those Continental authorities—and they are known—who have hitherto ignored the warnings, should note and strive to acquiesce in London's willingness to bear her full share of the burden, but her disinclination to be overwhelmed.

On the 20th ult., being the closing day of the Exhibition of Fine Arts at Paris, a collection was made by a Committee of Jewish ladies, under the presidentship of the Baroness Edmond de Rothschild, for the benefit of the refugees from Russia. The collection realised the handsome sum of 20,000 francs.

In the principal towns of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg a house to house collection is being made, with the sanction of the Minister of Justice, in aid of the Russian Jews.

A pleasing incident is reported from Hamburg. Two Jewish tradesmen from Kieff, who had been expelled from Russia, arrived in Hamburg a week or two ago *en route* for America, they being accompanied by the owner (a Christian) of the house in which they had resided at Kieff. They had so endeared themselves to this gentleman that he not only determined to accompany them to the port of embarkation, but he also defrayed their travelling expenses from Kieff to Hamburg out of his own pocket.

We learn from Amsterdam that the plan which had been formed by the Russo-Jewish Relief Committee in that city, to send large bodies of refugees to Surinam (Dutch Guiana), has been abandoned in consequence of the unsatisfactory nature of the replies received from the leaders of the Jewish community in that colony. It was intended to send about 400 refuges now in Amsterdam to America on Wednesday last.

An influential Committee has been formed in Rome and Florence to collect funds for the Russian fugitives. The list contains some of the proudest names in the Italian nobility. Duke Torlonia, Pro-Syndic of Rome, is the President, and Count Mamiami, Senator, and Prince de Teano, Deputy, are the Vice-Presidents of the Committee. Among the non-Jewish members we find the names of the Marquis d'Arcais, Count Fenali, Prince Gabrelli, Prince Odescaichi, Deputy, Count Pinciani, Deputy, as also of several other members of both Houses of the Italian Parliament. A coreligionist, Signor Samuel Ottolanghi, is Honorary Secretary of the Committee.

New Zealand.—A public meeting, to express indignation at the outrages perpetrated upon the Jews in Russia, was held on the 8th of May at Auckland, New Zealand, in compliance with a requisition addressed to the Mayor. His Worship presided and was supported among others by the Lord Bishop of Auckland, the Vicar Capitular of the Roman Catholic diocese, the Rev. S. Goldstein, and Messrs. Arthur, David, and L. D. Nathan. Resolutions were adopted, almost identical in terms with resolutions passed at similar meetings held in England during the early part of the year, and a subscription list was opened in favour of the persecuted Russian Jews.

Nelson, N.Z.—The sum of £100, contributed entirely by Christians, has been remitted to the Lord Mayor's Fund from Nelson, New Zealand. A concert was also held on May 3rd, the success of which was principally due to Mrs. Moss Davis. The pecuniary result was very satisfactory.

Concert.—Mr. Isidore de Lara's annual Musical Matinée was held at the Marlborough Rooms on the 27th ult., and was well attended. Those who assisted the *beneficiare* being of remarkably high standing in the profession, testify to the increased esteem in which Mr. de Lara is held by his colleagues. An admirable addition to the usual concert scheme was the introduction of a recitation by Mr. H. Standing, the well-known actor of the Criterion Theatre, whose brother, Mr. Celli, sang "For Ever and for Ever" in a style which atoned for the introduction of this now hackneyed melody. Mr. de Lara contributed with compositions and vocal efforts to the entertainment with considerable success. The vocalists were Misses Louis, Damian, de Fonblanque, José Sherrington, Wilmer and Rose Herses; Mr. Scuderi (who sang his own familiar serenade "Dormi Pure"), Messrs. Boyle, Bernard Lane, and a new tenor, Scorello. The instrumentalists were Messrs. Radcliff, Tito Mattei, Van Biene, Li. Asi and Viselli. The piano-soloiste was Madame Guyrard Pacini. If Mr. de Lara give us each year a list like this, he will soon rival the concerts of Sir Julius Benedict. We must congratulate our energetic coreligionist on a complete success in every department, though space fails us for detailed criticism.

The employés of Messrs. Nathan, Newman, and Co., of 69, Aldersgate Street, had their annual excursion and dinner on Friday last at the Robin Hood, High Beech.

THE REAPERS.

AN ANCIENT EASTERN PARABLE.

In one of the countries of the Far East there lived some mighty men of valour, great in their generation, and renowned for the multitude of their words. And though their works were but few in number, they did seek the welfare of their brethren, and did talk much one to another, and did proclaim aloud in the gates all that their hearts imagined and all that their souls panted for, and did write many wise writings to the people of other lands, so that many said, "Verily they are wise and men of understanding, and their glory shall be established for ever." Nevertheless their works were few in number.

Now it came to pass that there had been a famine in the land, and many had perished by hunger and pestilence; and there had been much wailing and lamentation. But now the days of evil had passed away, and the earth yielded her increase a thousand fold, so that men wondered and said, "The days of heaven are upon the earth."

Then the men of valour drew near and beheld the fields full of corn ready for the reapers, and the orchards laden with fruit, and the vineyards full of the fruit of the vine, and the olive trees rich with oil, and the plains abounding with grass for the cattle. And they communed wisely one with the other and said, "How shall we gather in this great harvest?" And one who was cunning answered and said, "Behold I wot of some labourers who talk little and work hard. Let us bid them gather in the harvest." And the thing was good in the sight of the men of valour, and they did ask them. And the thing was also good in the sight of them they did ask, and they did consent to do their bidding; for they loved to labour. And one said to the other, "Let each man do his share of the work." And the mighty men of valour answered and said, "Truly, it is just that each should do his share. And lo! our share shall be to look on and see how well the labourers do toil. Is it not enough? For we are great in our generation; and do we not seek the welfare of our brethren? Therefore do we rejoice greatly at the abundance of the harvest."

And the labourers worked hard, and some cut the corn with the sickle, and some tied it in sheaves, and some carried it to the threshing-floor, and they pressed the olives and the grapes, and the produce was exceeding great. And they worked speaking not a word one man to his fellow. And the sun was high in the heavens, and the heat was as the heat of a furnace; and they worked on and they tarried not till nightfall.

Then he that was captain of the men of valour said, "It is well. We have done a goodly work in looking on the labourers; for is it not good to see the corn fall beneath the sickle, and to see it tied into sheaves, and to see it carried to the threshing floor? Verily, it is hard work to see men labour in the sun with the sweat distilling like dew from their brows. Verily it is good thus to assist at a harvest. Let us eat and drink, and let our hearts be merry with wine."

And it came to pass at nightfall the labourers that did work were weary, and they did lay them down and rest, as it is written, "Sweet is the sleep of the labouring man, whether he eat much or little."

And they arose early in the morning, before the sun had risen, and again worked in the fields, and in the vineyards, and in the olive yards; but the mighty men of valour slept on, for their eyes were heavy with sleep. And when the sun was high in the heaven, they arose, and behold the labourers were still at their work, speaking not a word, and looking not to the right hand nor to the left. And the others said, "Verily, ye work well." And they answered not a word. Then they said "Wherefore do ye work so hard?" Then they answered, "The labour is great, and the labourers are few." Then one of the men of valour laughed and said, "Are we not assisting? Verily, all our work and travail shall be written in a book."

Now, in process of time, after many days of labour, the harvest was gathered in; and such a harvest had never been seen even by them that had waxed old and full of years. And the labourers stayed their work, for it was finished.

Then the men of valour assembled together and took counsel and said: "Let us raise a report, so that our name shall be great on the earth, and the fame of us shall spread in distant lands, even to the islands of the sea." And one of them that loved truth answered and said: "Nay, we have done but little during this year, and therefore let us hold our peace." But they clamoured greatly and called him a son of Belial, and they sent for a scribe that was learned in books and could write in many languages, and bade him set down in writing all that they had done and all that they had not done in the year that was past, and they told him to write about the harvest and the work thereof, and the greatness of the produce. And thus it was written in the book how there had been gathered ten thousand measures of corn and twenty thousand omers of barley, and thirty thousand hins of oil, and forty thousand hins of wine, and how great was the travail and the labour wherewith they had laboured who had gathered the harvest. And it was cunningly written; so that he who read it in the book would think in his heart that the men of valour had done all the work by the labour of their hands and the sweat of their brow.

And they rejoiced greatly at the writing, and they did blow the trumpet aloud, and sent messengers and postmen, even them that are swift of foot, through all the provinces of the kingdom, and to the four corners of the earth; and they sent copies of the writing to many cities, and also to the lands across the sea, even unto the isles. And men marvelled at the book exceedingly (for it was indeed a great and goodly book), and there were inscribed therein the names of all the men of valour, so that their fame might be established for ever.

And in the fourth month, on the 15th day of the month, all the men of valour assembled together in a great chamber that was called the Hall of Silver, that was in the city, towards the west thereof, and their captain sat on a throne raised above his brethren, and behold mighty men were on his right hand and on his left hand; and he was comely and well favored. And he spake to them of all the work that was written in the book, and he told them of the goodly harvest, and spake to them in words of praise, and he prophesied unto them pleasant things and said, "Truly ye are wonderful, O men of valour, to do all this goodly work." And they all stood up and answered with one voice, "Yea, truly are we wonderful to do all this goodly work." Then they blew the trumpet and the sound thereof was heard afar off. Then one of the mighty men arose from his seat and said to the captain of the host that was seated on the throne, "O prince live for ever!" Then the captain lifted up his voice again, and said, "Truly ye are wonderful, O men of valour, to do all this goodly work." And they answered again and said, "Yea, truly are we wonderful to do all this goodly work." Then they blew the trumpet still louder, and the sound thereof went up to heaven.

Now two of the labourers that had gathered the harvest passed by, and heard the rejoicing and made enquiry about the tumult and the cause thereof, and they were amazed, and laughed exceedingly. And one said to the other, 'Truly the drones do buzz loudly, and the bees that do make the honey are silent." And the other answered, "The bees do make the honey but not for themselves;* wherefore should they buzz?" And they two went on their way rejoicing, for the work of their hands was established.

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* A Roman poet put the sentiment in Latin, *Sic vos non vobis mellificatis apes!*

OLD CASTLE STREET BOARD SCHOOL.

Sir Julian Goldsmid presided on Tuesday evening at the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Board School in Old Castle Street, Whitechapel, and among the visitors there were the Revs. Dr. Hermann Adler, S. A. Barnett (Vicar of St. Jude's), S. Levy, A. Löwy, Professor Marks, J. Robinson (Rector of Whitechapel), and V. Rosenstein; Messrs. E. N. Charrington, F. D. Mocatta, A. de Mattos Mocatta and Henry Solomon. The school contains at present 1,500 pupils, of whom nearly 96 per cent. are Jews, and both the boys' and girls' departments are under the direction of the Head Master, Mr. Abraham Levy, who is assisted by a staff of Jewish and Christian teachers. The schoolroom in which the proceedings were held was tastefully decorated. Several songs were capitally rendered by a section of the pupils.

Sir Julian Goldsmid distributed the prizes, and after announcing the receipt of a cheque for £5 from Sir Moses Montefiore towards the prize fund, he addressed a few words to the children. He observed that it was useless at the present day to speak of the advantages of education. One fact showed that the people of this country were fully alive to its advantages and that their children availed themselves of its benefits. That fact was that although the voluntary schools were as successful as ever, the Board Schools were also full to overflowing. Many things, it was true, were taught at school, but some things could only be learnt at home, and they were attention to work and perseverance in the execution of that work. Attention and perseverance depended more on parents than on children, and he, therefore, urged the former to see that their children were not remiss in those respects. The Government reports were always the best test of the work done in any school, and when the Inspector reported of the boys' school that its general character was very satisfactory, of the girls-school that it had passed a highly praiseworthy examination and of the infants' department that it was most admirably and excellently conducted, it was unnecessary for him to add a single word in praise of the institution. He reminded the pupils of the debt of gratitude they owed to the London School Board and to their Head Master, and in conclusion expressed his gratification at seeing before him so healthy and intelligent a body of children, together with the hope that the school would long continue to prosper.

The Rev. J. Robinson, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Head Master and his assistants, admitted, from what he knew of them, that they did their duty admirably, and said that as regarded the school itself he had never seen its equal. As a clergyman of the Church of England he rejoiced to see Jewish children receiving their education in a school like the one in which they were assembled, and at the hands, too, of teachers of their own faith. (Cheers). The Christians owed too much to the Jews to treat them with disrespect. He was glad that both Jews and Christians could, as in that school, meet together and respect each other, and he was also glad to know that the Jews in this country did not identify the Christianity of Russia with the Christianity professed in free England. (Loud cheers).

The Rev. Professor Marks, in seconding the motion, tendered his personal thanks to the previous speaker for his kind remarks on the cordial relations which existed between Jews and Christians in England. To him, likewise, it was a satisfaction that young Jews and Christians could meet together to the advantage of both. Such association rubbed away the sharp prejudices which existed in former generations, and was calculated to cement friendship, irrespective of race or creed. (Cheers). He confessed that he had entertained fears lest the Board Schools would weaken religious instruction, but on reading the report of the Rev. Mr. Chapman, who had examined the pupils in Hebrew and religion, he was glad to find that that momentous subject had not lost anything of its important character. (Cheers). He felt sure that those who superintended the education of the Christian children would see that they did not fail in practising the principles of the faith to which they belonged.

The vote of thanks was passed by acclamation, and was briefly acknowledged by Mr. Abraham Levy, the Head Master.

The Rev. S. A. Barnett, who was warmly received, proposed a vote of thanks to Sir Julian Goldsmid, with whom he had the privilege of joining in several other good works.

The Rev. Dr. H. Adler seconded the motion, and in the course of his observations he highly eulogised the managers of the school for their large-heartedness and liberality allowing the prizes for Hebrew to be distributed at the same time as those for secular subjects. In proof of the fact that the religious difficulty had been overcome, Dr. Adler mentioned other acts of liberality and of respect for Jewish feelings on the part of the managers of neighbouring Board Schools in Settle Street and Chicksand Street. In the former a prayer composed by him, at the request of the Head Master, had been introduced in which both Christians and Jews could join, and in the other institution religious classes for Jewish children had just been opened under the auspices of the Association for the Diffusion of Religious Knowledge.

Sir Julian Goldsmid, in rising to acknowledge the vote of thanks, was received with loud cheers. Sir Julian remarked that it was a great happiness for the Jews that they could live in this noble country free to pursue their callings and to educate their children. In feeling terms he contrasted their position with the persecutions which their coreligionists in Russia had to endure, and repeated how pleasing it was to find Christians and Jews striving their utmost to promote the well-being of the population of the crowded metropolis in which they resided.

The proceedings terminated with the singing of the National Anthem.

It was announced that prizes had been contributed by Messrs. F. D. Mocatta, A. de Mattos Mocatta, E. A. Franklin, S. Montagu and I. Seligman.

The British Museum.—The trustees of the British Museum have just acquired a most important collection of Oriental MSS., consisting of 138 volumes, more or less fragmentary, containing: 1. Arabic commentaries of the Bible, with the Hebrew text written by Karaite Jews; 2. Liturgies and hymns both of the Karaites and the Rabbinic Jews; 3. Karaite polemical treatises; 4. Grammatical, lexicographical, and philosophical treatises. Among the commentaries with the Hebrew text are some of the highest importance. They rank among the oldest Arabic MSS. hitherto known. Three are dated A.H. 348=A.D. 959, A.H. 395=A.D. 1004, and A.H. 437=A.D. 1045. The British Museum has hitherto possessed only one single MS. of this kind dated A.H. 398=A.D. 1007. Besides being of so early a date these MSS. show the cause of the law laid down in the Talmud "that the sacred Scriptures must not be written in any other but the square Hebrew characters." They demonstrate for the first time that the Jews were in the habit of writing the Scriptures in other characters. Another point of extreme interest to the Oriental student is the fact that though the commentaries are written in Arabic they contain large quotations from Anan's commentaries in Aramaic, thus proving beyond doubt that Anan, the founder of the Karaites, wrote in Aramaic, the language spoken in Palestine in the time of Christ. Biblical students will feel a debt of gratitude to the trustees for having secured this important collection for our national museum, which now possesses not only the largest number of, but the most valuable MSS. of the Old Testament. We have to add that the Jewish Persian MSS., the importance of which has been lately pointed out in these columns, have also been secured for the British Muum.—*Times*

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During the past two years 34 certificates have been gained by the pupils, in the College of Preceptors', Incorporated Law Society's, and the Cambridge University Local Examinations.

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A highly efficient Staff. Careful mental and moral training, and successful preparation for Examinations. Complete domestic arrangements; and spacious fields for exercise and recreation.

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A Junior Class is attached to the School, to which Boys under 8 years of age are admitted.

Terms moderate. Prospectus on application.

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MR. GILMOUR, assisted by a complete staff, prepares boys for the public schools, professional life, or business pursuits. Mr. Gilmour's pupils have been successful at Wellington, Cheltenham, Clifton, Rossall, &c., and in the examinations of the College of Preceptors, Law Society, Cambridge Local, &c.

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Information will be kindly given by the parents of present and former pupils.

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THIS Establishment offers the highest advantages for young ladies to acquire a superior education. Special facilities for learning perfectly Music and French. The classes are attended by day pupils. References kindly permitted to Lewis Lumley, Esq. Solicitor; Seligman Brothers London

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75, GUILFORD STREET, RUSSELL SQUARE

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MRS. WOLFF, an English lady highly connected, resident of Paris for twelve years, having taken a house in one of the finest and healthiest suburbs of Paris, adjacent to the best finishing schools, will RECEIVE a limited number of YOUNG LADIES (as boarders) whose parents are desirous for them to acquire foreign languages combined with a liberal table and home comforts. French always spoken. A resident French diplomeed governess. References to Mrs. Henry Joseph, 2, Lauderdale road, Maida Hill; Mrs. Moses Cohen, 30, Clifton-gardens, Maida Hill.

For further particulars apply to Mrs. Wolff, care of Mrs. F. L. Castle, 30, Rue de Bassano, Champs Elysées or to 30, Rue du Château d'Eau, Paris.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE. — G. WERTHEIM, Prof. of Mathematics at the Jewish Real School, would take charge of a few Jewish young gentlemen who intend visiting one of the renowned schools of Frankfort. Good home comforts. References in England kindly allowed to Mr. E. Hart, 38, Bedford-square.—G. Wertheim, 5, Windeckstr. Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

WELLESLEY HOUSE SCHOOL.

WELLINGTON ROAD, BRIGHTON.
Principal—SAMUEL BARCZINSKY.

THE Course of Study includes the usual English subjects, Hebrew and Religion, Latin, French, and German (the two latter languages taught by native resident masters) Mathematics, Book-keeping, Gymnastics, Music, Singing, Dancing, Drilling, Swimming, &c.

The pupils are prepared for the various Public Examinations.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

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The leading features of the School are a well organized system of study, combined with home comforts and perfect domestic arrangements, and to the attainment of these objects, the Principals devote their unremitting personal attention.

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CLASSES for the DAUGHTERS of GENTLEMEN under the direction of MISS MAGNUS, assisted by the best Masters and Foreign Governesses.

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Young Ladies' Department, conducted by certificated Governess and competent assistants.

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The instruction is given by ten of the first masters of this city. Special facilities for learning the French and German languages. The classes are attended by ninety day pupils. French and German Governesses reside in the house. Terms very moderate.

References are given to Consul Lowenthal, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Taunusstrasse, 10; Mr. A. Danziger, Bristol Road, Birmingham; Mr. A. E. Friedlander, Coventry; M. L. Isidor, Grand Rabbin de France, Paris, Place des Vosge 14

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English—Mr. W. Vey, C.M.
French—M. V. de Bernel, Univ. Paris.
German—Professor Walters, Ph.D., Berlin.
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Domestic arrangements under the immediate superintendence of the Principals, the daughters of the late Mr. H. N. Solomon.

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Principals.
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